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The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1892. PRICE FIVE CENTS

You Know The Reason.

We have told you so often the cause which forced our Great Reduction Sale, that it is unnecessary to repeat it now. Let us however remind you that the Sale is still going on with Renewed Vigor. And we are pushing down prices with a determination which renders competition in Dress goods impossible.

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GRAVES MAY BE GUILTLESS.

A Detective Claims to Have Positive Evidence as to His Innocence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 16.—Detective Joseph Wood, of Denver, left for the east with a batch of sensational affidavits which he declares show clearly that an attempt was made to poison Mrs Barnaby in Frisco by parties who could have no connection with Dr. Graves. Wood claims he is sent out here by some of Graves' friends, and that Graves does not know that this effort is being made for him. Woods pointed to a satchel lying at his feet and said: "That contains affidavits which show who is the real murderer of Mrs Barnaby." One affidavit is made by a servant at Arrow Head, Hot Springs, who heard Mrs. Barnaby's nurse, Mrs Worrell, declare several times that she wished her mistress would die. Mrs. Worrell said the reason she remained with Mrs. Barnaby was that she expected to be remembered in her will. Wood says this nurse knows who ended Mrs. Barnaby's life. He also claims to have an affidavit showing that arsenic was bought for Mrs. Barnaby ostensibly to kill rats. Wood has thirty affidavits in all.

FAVORS CLEVELAND

Does the Distinguished Senator From Illinois.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 16.—United States Senator John M. Palmer, in a two column interview with a staff correspondent of the Atlanta Journal, expresses his views pretty fully about the men and measures for the coming presidential campaign. Speaking of a free silver bill, among other things, he said: "For my part I think it would do harm to the country and I am opposed to it. I think the passage of a free and unlimited coinage bill, such as Mr Bland proposes, would be attended with very harmful results to the country and would, to a considerable extent divide the party. The action of the party in congress, of course, foreshadows, or presages the issues of the following presidential campaign, and I am frank to say that I believe that a declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver with its present valuation would cause us to lose New York and all of the east, while it would give us no appreciable gains in the west. To state it in stronger terms, I believe it would make us lose the presidency." The senator states that it is his opinion that the tariff is the burning questson of democracy. In speaking of democracy's standard bearer, he said: "Well, I always did have a hankering for Cleveland, and I have got it yet. If they would let us take Cleveland over in Chicago, or any where in that part of the country we could elect him. If New York will quiet her foolish wrangling and will do the square thing by Cleveland, the balance of the country will stand to his support."

A Steamer Breaks Her Moorings.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan 16.—The steamer Mary Houston was torn from her moorings at her wharf here this morning, by floating ice, and carried down the river as far as Petersburg, Ky., where she was stopped and tied up. Only four men were on board and no damage was done to them or to the vessel.

Bank Failure.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Jan. 16.—The Northwestern bank has gone into liquidation. The officials says that there is plenty of funds to meet the claims of the depositors. The bank started in 1888.

A most enjoyable sleighing party was given last evening by Miss Gertrude Miller. Those participating were the Misses Ida Schnelker, Ella Ehinger, Rose Simon, Bertha Hughes, Lena Scharf, May Sullivan and Emma Schell. Messrs. James Lanigan, Frank Leonard, Will Donovan, Ed Schulz, Alfred Ryan, Will Myers and Ed. Spraul, of Cincinnati.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., Jan 16.—Cattle, receipts, 2,500, steady. Hogs, receipts, 25,000, firm. Heavy, $4.00@4.25, mixed and medium, $3.90@4.15, light, $3.85@4.05. Sheep, receipts, 2,500, quiet and unchanged.

WILL IT BE WAR?

The Trouble With Chili Approaching a Climax—She Must Make an Apology or Fight.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Recorder this morning has a most alarming special from Washington in regard to the Chilian situation. All the signs, it declares, point to war and within a short time. In speaking of the cabinet meeting held yesterday the Recorder says: "Not within a quarter of a century has a cabinet meeting been fuller of important contingencies than that which was held for nearly three hours yesterday. The president informed his cabinet of many things he had not mentioned before. Two weeks ago he directed that each United States consul in Chili be called upon for a confidential report touching the sentiments of the people in their stations toward the United States. These reports have been arriving for the last week. They are unanimous in stating that there is an extremely unfriendly feeling against this country. The report of Consul McCreary at Valparaiso is particularly interesting.

"Until this month," says Mr. McCreary, "I had no uneasiness in regard to my personal safety, but since then I have been warned that I must be careful when out at night—that there are persons who will take advantage of any opportunity that offer to do me some personal injury—not because of anything I have done, but simply on account of the uncontrollable hatred to the United States. The consuls of other nations assure their American friends that they had better leave Chili as quickly as possible, that a rupture between the United States and Chili seems inevitable, and if this does not occur they will be in danger of losing their lives and property."

The reports created a profound sensation. The president then outlined his present plans. He expects the full report of Judge Advocate Remy's investigation by Tuesday next. He is fully informed as to what it will contain and is preparing his message so that it may be ready to go to congress by Wednesday noon.

Though it was not definitely settled at the cabinet meeting it was understood that under no conditions will Chili be allowed to go beyond this month in replying to the American demand. One thing was evident to every member of the cabinet, it was that the trouble could have been avoided by the recall of Minister Egan last September. It is said the congressionalists earnestly requested his recall then. It could have been done without wounding American sensibilities when his letter declaring Balmaceda must succeed was first made public.

Mr. Blaine said little yesterday. It was a grave and very serious meeting. "Every man present felt his responsibility to the country," said a cabinet minister last night. One incident was interesting. The president spoke very strongly of the attitude of the southern congressmen toward the administration in this crisis. Mr Herbert, said he, has introduced a resolution repealing the act forbidding ex-confederates to be appointed in the army or navy. I have favored it, and now I hope that every republican will vote for its passage. Secretary Tracy had been directed to report at once the number of war vessels ready for service, and within a few days could sail for Valparaiso, and he reported thirteen of the best vessels the United States owns now within easy reaching distance of Chilian ports.

"There is uneasiness about San Francisco, for the navy department has unquestionable news that at least two Chilian commanders mean to make a dash for that city the instant war is declared and levy an indemnity on that city or lay it in ashes. There will be sixteen more eight-inch and ten-inch rifles ready February 1 and half of them will be at once shipped to Valparaiso.

"Naval officers are feeling very serious. They have no doubt of the fighting qualities of the Chilian navy, nor of their enterprise, and all say if it does come to blows it will be a very bitterly fought out war. The navy is not alone interested in the new startling developments.

"Confidential orders were issued to the general superintendent of the recruiting station at New York yesterday to accept every available man fit for artillery or infantry. General Schofield intends fitting up the infantry to the maximum of 1,000 rank and file. Recruits are coming forward in unusual numbers just now and the reports are that 300 were accepted from four stations alone this week. Everything now looks like trouble. Nothing except an apology from Chili will prevent it, and the South American ministers here declare that President Montt will not offer it. They say his people would despise him if he did."

The Herald's Washington special says the trouble with Chili is fast approaching a climax. Whether it will be war or peace, will be known in a very few days. The attitude of the administration has not changed a particle. The president is growing more and more irritated over the delay of Chili in answering his demand for an apology and an indemnity for the assault upon the Baltimore's sailors. For a time it seemed as if the matter would be settled through Secretary Blaine and Minister Montt, but that hope has gone by. The president intends to attend to it himself. The president, expecting as he does ultimately to ask for a declaration of war, is consulting daily with the leading democratic congressmen as to the sentiment in congress and the disposition regarding necessary appropriations. I am told that he has convinced Mr Carlisle that peace without an apology is not compatible with the dignity of the country and all the leading democrats have said they will stand by him in case he deems it necessary to teach Chili a lesson. It is generally believed that the President's message will appeal to the American spirit in congress and it will stand behind him to a man."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The Business Portion of a Wisconsin Town Wiped Out—Heavy Loss in New York.

OSKOSH, Wis., Jan. 16.—The most destructive fire Au Sable has ever suffered started in the dry goods store of Dan Rosenthal & Co., at 8.15 last evening and was not gotten under control until 1 o'clock this morning, after eighteen building, had been burned. All the hydrants within two blocks of where the fire started were frozen up, and a delay of half an hour was experienced in getting the first water on, and then the water works pump refused to work satisfactorily and only two small streams could be thrown. The thermometer stood at zero, and this greatly retarded work. The store of Rosenthal is in the center of the business portion of Au Sable and the fire spread both north and south on the west side of River street.

The heaviest loosers are D. Rosenthal & Co., $20,000, and Wilcox & Richards, $20,000. River street, Au Sable, this morning for a distance of 1,000 to 1,500 feet is a desolate place. The loss on buildings and stocks is estimated at $75,000, partially insured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—At 9.45 this morning the blacksmith shop in a wooden building at the corner of Bank street and Thirteenth avenue was discovered on fire and with amazing rapidity the whole building was enveloped in flames. The stiff western winds soon caused the flames to communicate with the huge seven-story building occupied by the VanTessell Warehouse company, and that from top to bottom was soon aglow with a seething fire. Shortly after the grain warehouse caught fire two of the men were seen at a window on the fourth floor looking for a means of escape. One of them, Joseph Shedel, managed to gain the grain chute through which the boats below receive their freight and slid down in safety to the ground. The other, Frederick Kopf, tried the stairway, but as the means of exit had been cut off by the flames and as he never was seen again, he was undoubtedly burned to death. Thirty thousand bushels of oats in the grain warehouse were consumed, and the entire loss is estimated at $250,000. The new brick stables of the Knickerbocker Ice company, adjoining the grain warehouse, were saved from much damage, but only through the strenuous exertions of the firemen. By 11.30 the flames were under control and all danger of the fire spreading further had been averted.

PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 16.—The building of the Leader Publishing company, No 133 Fifth avenue, was burned at midnight. All of the interior of the structure from cellar to roof, together with the entire Leader outfit, was totally destroyed. The loss is about $80,000; insurance, $45,000. The fire is undoubtedly of incendiary origin and was first discovered in the editorial rooms at the rear of the first floor of the building. Profers of assistance were sent to the business manager, Jos. T. Nervin, by the proprietors of all the morning papers. The Leader will be issued today from the office of the Commercial Gazette.

"OLD SILVER FLINT."

Friends of the Famous Catcher Look Upon His Face for the Last Time.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Several hundred friends and admirers of "Old Silver Flint" paid their last tribute to the great catcher yesterday. The funeral services will take place at his late home, 62 East Twenty fifth street, this afternoon, after which the remains will be taken to St. Louis for interment. By request of "Old Hoss" Billie Sunday, the ex-Chicago fielder, will preach the funeral sermon. Flint was a member of the lodge of Elks, but he did not die in the pale of the society. His lodge was the one at New Orleans, but the members of the Chicago lodge will do him honor at the funeral. He was very popular among the Elks in every city in the United States, and the local lodge will send a token of its sorrow in the way of flowers and resolutions and many of its members will attend the funeral. It is said that the St. Louis lodge will also take action on his death. Captain Anson is the only member of the Chicago club at present in the city. He and President Hart will attend the funeral. Several elegant floral designs were received last night from the veteran catcher's friends.

SPEAKER CRISP IMPROVING.

Though Much Stronger He is Still too Weak to Preside in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan 16.—Although Speaker Crisp continues to improve, his physician will not allow him to venture out Monday and the house will continue its business under Speaker Pro tem McMillin. Speaker Crisp was better and stronger yesterday than at any time since he was taken sick. He answered a number of important letters and spent the entire day out of bed. He is gaining strength daily, but it cannot be stated when his physician will allow him to resume his duties in the house.

ANTI-APPROPRIATION.

Representative Holman Converses With a Reporter Concerning the Result of His Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan 16.—There seems to be a general belief among the members of the house that the Holman anti subsidy and anti special appropriation resolutions do not mean as much as they seem. There is much fear among Illinois members that the resolutions may prevent additional appropriations for the world's fair. Mr Holman has been asked by a number of members whether the resolutions will cut off any appropriations for the fair. Speaking of this he said:

"I cannot answer the question without giving the matter more consideration. The resolutions confines the house to the expenditures of the departments. This government is one of departments and every cent that is expended ought to be through and by some department. If the fair can be construed to be a part of the government an appropriation for it may possible come within the terms of the resolution if such is the wish of the house. I shall, however, look into the statutes very closely to see how far the government has allied itself to the fair, although my present opinion is that the connection is plainly within narrow limits."

"Then, in your own mind the resolution is not positively against the appropriation?"

"No, nor is it intended to defeat any proper expenditure of money. If you remember I introduced in December, 1875, and had passed a similar resolution in its phraseology to the one passed today, except that instead of the word 'department' I then used the words 'public service.' After the passage of this resolution congress agreed to a loan for the Philadelphia exposition. This, however, was a loan and not an appropriation, but the point is that the exposition was considered a part of the public service. At that time," continued the judge, laughing, "the argument urged for the granting of the loan was that another exposition would not be held for one hundred years. I predicted then that expositions would be held every few years and congress would be more or less deluded with these demands. My predictions seem to have come true."

"Do you regard the navy as a legitimate appropriation under the resolution?"

"When the ships that are already under construction," replied Judge Holman, "are completed, we will have a navy twice as large as we have ever had in time of peace. During the dispute over the boundary line between Washington and British Columbia, which hung along for so many years, and which really threatened war, there was no increase in the army or navy and the experiences of the civil war showed that satisfactory defenses were thrown up at short notice. The sand bags at Beaufort, for instance, were much more effective than the costly forts built by the confederates on the Mississippi river."

"Then would you oppose any appropriation for new ships?"

"I don't know as I would go as far as that, but it certainly would be well to complete some of our undertakings without laying down the money lines for new expenditures. There is not only a general sentiment throughout the country in favor of a more economical administration of affairs, but we are threatened by an enormous deficit in the treasury. The sinking fund, it must be remembered, is a pledge of the American people that the public debt will be paid as quickly as possible, and it should be paid each year."

"How about river and harbor improvements?"

"I am in favor of a moderate river and harbor bill, but I don't think it ought to go over $11,000,000 or $12,000,000."

Senator Palmer does not think the Holman resolution will have any effect on the application of Chicago for the appropriation for $5,000,000 for the world's fair.

THE TRAP OF DEATH.

A Human Slaughter House Discovered in the Wilds of Oklahoma.

CHANDLER, O. T., Jan. 16.—For years the disappearance of travellers in the Indian country strip from here has been frequent and mysterious. Yesterday in a dense wood a mile from the stage road a house was found which was approached only by a long circuitous trail and thereby the mysterious disappearances explained. The house's construction shows that it was built for the use of robbers and criminals generally. It is a cabin of four rooms, one behind the next. In the doorway between the first and second was found a trap over which the unwary stranger must pass. By an arrangement of blots, this trap, which led to a large cavern below, could be worked much like an execution scaffold. That murder was the purpose of the trap was shown by the discovery of hair, dried blood and rocks at the bottom of the pits under the trap. The inhabitants of the den, however, are missing.

CREMATED IN A FURNACE.

A Fireman Slips Into the Firebox and Perishes.

ISSAQUAH, Mich Jan. 16.—C. G. Baker, employed in McClossen's mills here, met with a frightful death yesterday afternoon. He was engaged in throwing refuse upon a runway which carries the fuel into the furnance when he accidentally slipped and fell. His feet caught in one of the cleats of the runway and before the machinery could be stopped and the man extricated from his position he was carried head foremost into the raging furnace. All attempts to check the flames were in vain and before the fires were finally extinguished the man's body was completely cremated. He was a young man and leaves a wife and two children.

IN GOD WE TRUST

As a Nation and as Individuals—Let Us Praise His Holy Name.

Pastor Northrop will be in his pulpit at the Tabernacle morning and evening services. Welcome to all!

Services at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow morning and evening. Sabbath school at 9.30, young people's meeting at 6.15.

There will be services held at Nebraska Mission church Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday school at 3.00 p. m., as usual. All are cordially invited to come.

Preaching by the pastor, Rev W. M. Van Slyke, at the Berry street M. E. church at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.15 p. m. Epworth League at 6.30 p. m.

Pastor Sims and wife close their work for the church of Christ at Fort Wayne with tomorrow's services, at 10.30 and 7.30. They invite all friends and well-wishers to these final sessions.

The dedication services of the South Wayne Mission chapel are postponed for one week. Sunday school tomorrow in the new building, corner Indiana and Cottage avenues, at 2.30 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Service with reception of members and communion at 10.45 a. m. Evening service at 7.30. Sabbath school at 9.30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30 p. m.

Railroad department Y. M. C. A. men's meeting tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. Mr. E. S. Philley, of the Lake Shore road, will address the meeting. Young man, "Come thou with us and we will do thee good." Bible study at 3 o'clock.

Third Presbyterian church, Rev. J. M. Boggs, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Morning subject, "Keeping in the Love of God," evening subject, "Modern Idols." Communion at morning service, Sabbath school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6.30 p. m.

Second quarterly meeting at the First U. B. church. Rev. J. Lowe, presiding elder, will be present and conduct the services. Business meeting this evening at 7:30. Preaching tomorrow at 10.30 a. m. followed by communion services. Preaching at 7.30 p. m.

Plymouth Congregational church has a welcome for all at 10.45 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. and the Endeavor society at 6.45 p. m. The popular Brookfield service used in the evening. Special meeting in preparation for church membership at 10:30 sharp. Rev. James S. Ainslie, minister.

Central Christian church—Special subjects. 10:30 a. m., "Harbingers of Victory;" 7:30 p. m., "Where is he?" Pastor Blancy invites the reader of THE SENTINEL to the services where they will be welcomed to a warm reception suited to this cold weather. Near the Hebrew temple, corner Wayne and Harrison streets.

The pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, will preach at the Second Presbyterian church, West Berry street, at 10.30 a. m. Subject: "Job's Question and Paul's Answer." Sabbath school at 12 m. Orchestra will lead the music. Teachers' class at 7:30 p. m., conducted by Professor Pattison, of Taylor university. All are welcome.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. Henry Bridge, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. Subject: "Willingness in the Day of the Lord's Power," and at 7.30 p. m. the subject will be: "The Judgement Day." Sabbath school at 12 m. Epworth League service at 6.30 p. m. Revival services every afternoon and evening. Welcome stranger.

Hundreds of people tomorrow will be glad to attend the revival services at Dr. Driver's church. Dr. Driver preaches at 10.45 a. m. on a wonderful text, See John 14-12. At 2:30 p. m. James Southern, a Pittsburg engineer, will conduct an old time, old-fashioned class meeting. The railroad boys are especially invited. The singing will be fine. The pastor also preaches in the evening.

You are cordially invited to attend the services at Wayne street M. E. church. Preaching by the pastor, G. N. Eldridge, at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Morning theme: "The inexhaustible Source of Supply." Evening theme: "The Efficacy of a Divine Touch." Class at 9.30 a. m. Sunday school at 2.15 p. m. Epworth League at 6.30 p. m. The house will be comfortably warm.

MURDERED A WOMAN.

Thomas Quinn Confesses to the Horrible Crime and is Placed in Jail.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 16.—Thomas Quinn, while in an intoxicated condition, staggered into Prosecutor Marsh's office this morning and said that he had just murdered a woman named Mrs. Snyder, at 171½ Washington avenue. Quinn was detained and Mr. Marsh summoning an officer, the two proceeded to the house where Mrs. Snyder was found lying on the floor with a bullet wound in her head and another in her breast. An ambulance was summoned and the woman was conveyed to the hospital, where it is said she will die. It seems that Quinn and the woman had been drinking together all the morning, and a quarrel arising over some old grudge, Quinn shot the woman.

SUDDENLY SEVERED

Is the Thread Which Suspended the Lives of Calvin Bieberstein and Mrs. John Vining.

Late last night Calvin Bieberstein, aged twenty-two years, was found dead in his bed at 27 Force street, by his room mate, Joe Offelle. Coroner Kesler was summoned at once, as were John Bieberstein and Laura Bieberstein, brother and sister of the deceased, and Fred Fisher, of Hoagland avenue, a cousin. The deceased was from Bluffton, but he had worked here awhile in the Pittsburg freight house. He quit the place last week and remained most of the time at the boarding house, which is kept by Jacob Hunzaker, a saloonkeeper. Yesterday afternoon at about 1 o'clock Mr. Bieberstein, who was the picture of health and weighed 210 pounds, remarked that he was feeling badly, and went up stairs and lay down on his bed. Lizzie Lannert, a domestic, remarked that she saw him lying there at 1 o'clock, and he moved, but she did not speak to him or he to her. She made a bed in the room but did not cross to the side of the room where he was. The remains were taken to Peltier's awaiting investigation of the coroner, who later pronounced death due to apoplexy. The remains were shipped to Bluffton this afternoon. Deceased was born in Vera Cruz, Wells county.

Nelson W. Lancaster, assistant yardmaster at the Nickel Plate railroad yards, died at about 10.30 o'clock last night at his home, 213 West Main street, of pneumonia. Mr. Lancaster had been ailing with grippe for some time and was reduced in strength before pneumonia set in. He was thirty-eight years old and had been a railroad man for nearly twenty years. Mr Lancaster belonged to the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, of which he was an active member. He came with his family to Fort Wayne ten years ago from Garrett, Ind., where he was employed on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Mrs. John Vining, relict of the late John Vining, who died suddenly a year ago of heart disease at the family residence, corner Maumee and Glasgow avenues, met a similar fate last night. Mrs Vining was about fifty years old and weighed over 200 pounds. Her extreme weight superinduced apoplexy and last night at 10 o'clock she died suddenly, after an illness of but a few minutes. Coroner Kesler was summoned.

Mrs. C. A. Chapman, of 190 Oakland street, yesterday received notice of the death, at Battle Creek, Mich., of her brother, Alanson W. Austin, of pneumonia. The deceased was seventy years old. He owned large real estate interests in Battle Creek and in the Chicago suburb of Harvey.

The funeral of the late Captain Hiram Iddings, whose death occurred last Thursday, will take place at Kendallville tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. E. D. Jacobs, of Bryan, Ohio, officiating. The services will be held in the Spencer opera house and will be under the auspices of Nelson post, of which the deceased was a prominent member. Numerous Fort Wayne people, friends of the genial captain, will attend the funeral.

Wilhelminia, wife of Charles Aufrecht, died last night of dropsy, aged thirty-one years, ten months and seventeen days. Deceased was born in Philadelphia and the husband and two children, aged five and seven years, survive her. The funeral will be held from the house, 36 West Main street, Sunday, at 2 p. m., Rev. Schaaf officiating.

The mother of Rev. J. F. Strait, of the undertaking firm of Kerlin & Strait died Thursday night at her home, Ansonia, Ohio, of pneumonia and grip. She was about seventy years old. The funeral will take place tomorrow. Mr. Strait's father is also quite low with pneumonia.

A telegram announcing the death of Xavier Bouvier, of Antwerp, Ohio, was received by relatives of the deceased here yesterday. Mr. Bouvier was a former resident of this county, having worked at the paper mill north of the city for a number of years. He leaves a wife, two daughters, two sons and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss. Funeral was held at Antwerp, Ohio, today at 10 a. m.

Sarah A. Moore, relict of A. J. Moore, died last night at the residence of her son-in-law, D. W. Brower, in Wayne township, of paralysis, after a long illness. Age, sixty seven years and four months. The deceased was an aunt of Perry N. DeHaven. The funeral will be Monday and the interment at Prairie Grove.

The following deaths have been reported to the city undertakers for the week ending January 16: Regina Rohrer, 53 years, pneumonia; Melissa Gilchrist, 63 years, general debility; Mrs. N. Vomet, 71 years, pneumonia; child of Wm. Notestine, 2 days, exhaustion; Nicholas Colson, 92 years, old age; Calvin Bieberstein, 22 years, apoplexy; Sarah A. Moore, 67 years, paralysis; Friedericke Hilgeman, 65 years, la grippe; Howard Waterhouse, 11 years, bronchitis; twins of Henry Buhr, 2 days, exhaustion; Christian Hershey, 56 years, pneumonia; Henry Decker, 72 years, old age; child of Frank Benacha, stillborn; Wilhelmina Aufrecht, 31 years, dropsy; N. W. Lancaster, 39 years, pneumonia.

ROBBED HIS COMRADES.

The National Treasurer of the Stone Masons Skips Out With the Cash.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan 16.—James Mace, national treasurer of the Stone Masons' union, is missing, together with $1,100 of the money belonging to the organization. He came here from his home in Baltimore last Monday to attend the national convention. He left the hotel at 5 o'clock in the morning, but has not been seen since.

TESTING LICENSE LAWS.

The Prohibitionists Hold They Are Unconstitutional in a Case in the Supreme Court.

The supreme court of the state, at Indianapolis, had a novel as well as an important case on hand yesterday. It was a test case by agreement to determine the validity of the saloon license law. It was the case of Mary E. Haggart and others against John H. Stehlin et al. The lower court, which tried the case, decided against the plaintiffs. The prohibitionists, through their attorney, Eli F. Ritter, argued against the constitutionality of the law. The opposing element had John W. Kern to expound the law as it was understood.

It appears that the plaintiffs live in and own real estate and residence property in one of the well to do, respectable and sober sections of Indianapolis. The churches, schools and moral tone of the people of the neighborhood are above per, and the saloon is not wanted. Because of this high state of society the financial status of the property of the neighborhood is correspondingly increased. The saloon, which the plaintiffs allege is an immoral agent and counteracts the good effect of the high state of society of the city, has the effect of depressing property values, and hence the law which permits such an institution to exist is unconstitutional, or ought to be declared so.

Captain Ritter, is a thorough going prohibitionist and said that under the constitution the legislative department was required to look after the morals, health, general education and in short whatever would promote the general welfare of the citizens of the state. He submitted that the licensing of the saloon was in direct contravention of that principle of the constitution and therefore should be declared null and void. The saloon encourages nothing for the elevation of society, and the speaker maintained that the supreme court of the United States had held that no legislative body could be a party to disposing of the peace and public morals. The court also recognized the destructive effect of the licensed grog shop and it was incumbent upon the law-making power to encourage moral rather than to pass legislative acts diametrically opposed.

In Mr. Kern's speech upholding the law as it is, he made his rebuttal, stating that the question had been previously decided by the courts of Indiana. The case had been settled long previous to this time and it was already done for, and need not be fully gone over in the present case.

The court did not designate a time when a decision would be handed down.

THE LOCAL COURTS.

The circuit court has ajourned until Monday.

Dr. T. P. McCullough has applied for letters of administration upon the estate of the late Dr. Howard McCullough.

The case of Bernard vs. Robinson for possession of real estate was dismissed by Justice Hays, being amicably settled. The costs were paid.

John Rodabaugh, as attorney for Henrietta Van Camp, commences an action in the circuit court, asking that his client may be divorced from her husband, Martin Van Camp. The parties were married at Huntington in December, 1875, and plaintiff alleges that the defendant has abandoned her. She asks for the custody of the two children, a boy and girl.

Some time ago two fellows, Moses Monte and Andrew Bailey, went to the shoe shop of Peter Aubrecht, on Broadway, and broke the window of his shop in with an umbrella. Monte was arrested and fined at that time. Friday the officer arrested Bailey. He was taken before Justice France and fined $5 and costs for assault and battery.

Thomas B. McCulloch has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Howard McCulloch.

Judge Zollars is at Plymouth defending Conductor Diedrich, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, in a case brought against him there.

Aaron Barrel was taken to the Michigan City penitentiary yesterday by Officer John Kennelly. This is his fourth trip over the road.

H. E. Drake has been appointed deputy prosecutor at Monroeville by County Prosecutor P. B. Colerick, to succeed E. W. Meeks, who has filled the place for the past eight years.

Sheriff Viberg received a telegram yesterday from Battle Creek, Mich., saying that burglars had entered the home of Father A. J. Sadler, and stole most of his clothing. A reward of $25 is offered for their capture.

The acceptance of Peter Waldschmidt at the Richmond insane asylum has been deferred owing to the fact that the male wards at the institution are filled to overflowing. The officers here are notified that the patient cannot possibly be accepted till some of the inmates can be discharged.

There was but one case in police court this morning. A man who gave the fictitious name of "John Brown" was arrested on the charge of provoking Officer Schold. He deposited money bail, was released, and in police court the bail was forfeited. He was fined $10.50.

Miss Mary Simons, a former student of Taylor university, has been the guest of Miss Mina Balls during the week.

NEW THEATRE PROJECT.

Favorable Prospect for a New Play House to be Built on a Magnificent Scale.

The new theatre project in Fort Wayne seems to be almost a settled question. This week a well known theatrical manager from one of the metropolitan cities was in the city, and together with several local capitalists, opened negotiations for a valuable central location on Calhoun street. The plans will be drawn up by a Chicago architect who makes a specialty of this class of work, and the arrangement of the new building will be up to metropolitan ideas and as near perfect as money will make it. The SENTINEL reporter, in conversation with one of the interested parties was informed that the new theatre would be built after the style of "The Alvin" at Pittsburg. The auditorium will consist of orchestra, dress circle and two balconies. In the first balcony boxes will be arranged so as to extend in a semi circle around the front of the balcony railing. There will be twelve proscenium boxes and the amusement palace will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The arrangement of the stage will be in accordance with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water in dressing rooms, a green room, two property rooms and all the necessary mechanism will be added. It is also the intention to have a gentlemen's smoking room at the right entrance, while on the left will be a reception room for the ladies. In the center of the foyer, amidst the foliage of trailing vines and tropical plants a fountain will chant its music and its cool refreshing stream will dance merrily down into the basin, where a school of goldfish will gambol the hours away. The promoters and backers of the scheme are not at present prepared to make themselves known, but at the proper time their names will be given to the public. It is the intention to run a first-class theatre, giving the people good attractions. The management will have their own billposters, lithographers, etc. If the hopes of these enterprising gentlemen are fulfilled, as there now seems reason to believe they will be, ground for the new theatre will be broken as soon as the weather of approaching spring will justify it, and the beautiful opera house will be pushed to completion so that the opening can take place in the fall.

MAD BOAR'S FEARFUL WORK.

An Infuriated Animal Makes an Attack on Man and Beast.

The farm of Hon. A. H. Hamilton, which is situated on the Maysville road, not far from the city, is stocked with some splendid horses, cattle and hogs. Late yesterday afternoon a boar which was running with the other stock became viciously wild, attacking at random whatever animal came in his way. The boar's savage attack caused the herds to huddle in a confused mass at one corner of a large field, where the wild boar dashed in their midst with terrible effect. The animals, bunched as they were, had no chance to repel the attacks of the beast, who buried his tusks into the sides and limbs of the dumb creatures time and again. Mr. Snyder, keeper of the farm, was attracted to the field by the pandemonium caused by the frightened herds, and bravely went after the boar with a pitchfork, succeeding in his object of chasing the animal away but not killing him. The boar will be dispatched today. Of the animals fearfully lacerated is a valuable colt and several cows. Dr. H. A. Read went out today to see if there were any hopes of saving the wounded animals' lives.

M'BRIDE'S LOG-ROLLING.

Said to Have Neglected the Supreme Bench to Lobby.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—The republican camp, particularly those advocating Hon. L. C. Walker as successor of Judge Woods on the federal bench, are scoring Judge McBride, of the supreme court, without stint. They are also sharpening their hatchets for use at the state convention. It is alleged that McBride, although the business of the supreme bench is very much behind, abandoned his judicial work and went to Washington to log-roll for the appointment of his associate (Olds) to succeed Woods.

It horrified Judge Walker's friends to find a supreme judge engaged in such partisan work, and it is particularly grievous because, as they claim, Olds' retirement would endanger the political supremacy of that judicial body. Successors to Olds and McBride will be elected this fall, and the republicans assert that McBride will find difficulty in getting a renomination from the state convention.

OUT OF DANGER.

Minister Lincoln Passes the Crisis and Will Get Well.

LONDON, Jan 16.—Minister Lincoln is much better today and his physicians pronounce him out of danger. Secretary of Legation White is well, but some members of his family are suffering from influenza.

Fire in Her Coal Bunkers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan 16.—The British steamer Lord O'Neill, from Tyson, with fire in her coal bunkers, arrived here this morning. The fire caused considerable damage, but is now under control.

Germany's Liberality.

BERLIN, Jan 16.—The Reichstag has unanimously passed the credit of 900,000 marks for the Chicago world's fair. The result was greeted with loud cheering.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth Is Stranger than Fiction.

As Indian boy he was to Dakota, Pine Ridge Agency, in south Dakota, has a pet eagle which are not only strange, but unusual, but as useful as well. These are two large bald eagles. The young Indians at the agency are fond of hunting, but are not allowed to own or carry guns, and the result is that they are compelled to use the bow and arrow, which they use with great importance. The boy shot an old eagle and wounded it. It flew to its nest, and followed until he saw where the home of the bird was. He then killed the young bird and said that the mother appeared, and also killed it. Climbing to the nest, he found two young ones, which he took home with him and began a course of training. As a result of his training the birds are quite under control that they come at his command. He takes them out and when he sights any game he turns his eagles loose, after the game. He says that they usually get the animal, and the birds immediately give chase and bring down the prey. The eagles are now about as tame as a hen, but are very large and strong enough to bring down a fawn. The boy is the most successful hunter of the tribe, and never goes out without bringing home some game, from a rabbit to a deer. The eagles at this place want the eagles, and have offered the boy what probably appeared to him to be fabulous sums for them, but he steadily refuses all offers.

The other morning Frank Smiley, who up in a year now was in business in Franklin, Ind., and who was resident in Indianapolis, dropped into the former place. No one knew him. The Frank Smiley whom we met was clean shaven, had a full beard and mustache and had a very thick growth of hair. The apparent stranger had an entirely bald head, smooth face, no eyebrows or eyelashes. He approached several fellow friends, but no one recognized him. Then entering the grocery store where he had dealt for years he asked the clerk if he knew him. The grocery clerk looked and shook his head. "Why, I am Frank Smiley," said the caller, and he told this story: "Not long ago I had a severe attack of la grippe. My head became so hot that one morning while sitting at the breakfast table I saw that some hairs had fallen into my plate. I put my hand to my mouth to smile, and it fell off in my hand. I put my hand to my head and my hair fell out in the same way. I went to a barber and he rubbed a solution on my head, but instead of helping it he rubbed every remaining hair off. My beard, eyelashes, and eyebrows came out in the same manner and I have not had a shave since. But my headache left me and I never felt better in my life."

Guseppe Parmeni, a young Italian lawyer, was defending John Salmone before Recorder Smyth, in the Court of General Sessions in New York. The defendant was accused of stealing $15 from a friend in Mott street and running away. The lawyer asked his client if it were not a fact that it was impossible for him to have run, because his leg had been recently broken. "I will tell you for your own information," remarked the Recorder to the young lawyer, "that ex-Politicians has shown that scarcely anything is impossible. I had a man tried before me some time ago, charged with robbing a drunken sailor of his watch and chain. He did not have any arms, both having been cut off in an accident. His lawyer tried to convince the jury that it was impossible for the prisoner to have robbed the sailor because of the fact that he had no arms. The evidence was strongly against him and the jury found him guilty. Before I sentenced him I found that he was well known among the local pickpockets as an expert thief. He abstracted the sailor's watch and chain with his teeth. He is now in State prison doing a long term. You see, scarcely anything is impossible." The jury convicted Salmone.

The Baltimore quad in the Western Union office had been keeping four operators in New York and four more in Baltimore very busy when it suddenly refused to work. There were no other instruments available and connection with Baltimore was completely lost. Messages were piling up on the table and the tribe there, whose business it is to see that there is no delay in the service, was almost distracted. Electricians were sent for and they began a thorough examination of the instruments. After half an hour's search the source of the trouble was discovered. It proved to be a Croton bug. It stood on the instrument which regulates the passage of the electric current from the dynamo to the wire in such a way as to connect with its two and blind legs the positive and the negative currents of the battery, which are necessary to complete the insulation. The bug was dead, of course, and the current of 220 volts had fairly glued it to the bolt, thereby forming a conductor and temporarily interrupting business between New York and Baltimore for more than half an hour.

Mr. Thomas Stevens in his book "Through Russia on a Mustang" describes a visit to a convent in cemetery in St. Petersburg. He writes: "The western end of the cemetery was a grave that is simply a glass house, containing a circular seat with a trapdoor and steps leading down into it. The sexton told us its story. After twenty years of married life, during which their prayer for offspring had been unanswered, a couple were finally presented with a daughter in 1875. Three years later the new comer died. The unhappy parents had the body embalmed and placed in a coffin with a glass opening above the face. The tomb in question was built and the coffin deposited in the crypt. Every day the sexton opened the door, which had visited the house, descended through the trap door, and spent some time looking into the face of the little one through the glass. No change took place in its appearance. This last item was told us with a ring of honest pride in her voice as indicating the peculiar fitness of the convent cemetery as a place of burial.

Dr. Barnett, of St. Louis says: "One day a railroad engineer came into my office in great pain. He had a bandage over his right eye. I asked him what was the matter. He said: 'I have got a cinder in my eye.' There is something in it. I was on my engine at a high rate of speed, with my head out of the cab window, looking down the track, to see that there was no obstruction. I passed through a lot of grasshoppers, and one of them struck me in the eye. I remained in my engine, and, soon enough, the face of the hopper had penetrated the gentleman's eye and were giving him great pain. The grasshopper had almost completely blind up the eye. I placed him under the influence of ether and began the operation of extracting the grasshopper's legs. After a tedious job I succeeded in removing the eye legend, and the man got well without his sight being affected.

Dave Rogers, an ex-prominent citizen of Medina county, Ohio, had a tooth which had filled the cavity in the jaw. A recent night he retired as usual with the intention of visiting the dentist the following morning and having the molar extracted. Upon awakening in the morning he felt no pain in the jaw, but felt a sensation in his throat. He coughed and hawked and finally succeeded in dislodging the tooth. He then felt no pain whatever. He awaken to realize the night and how he had swallowed the tooth. He has remained a mystery which is not likely ever to be cleared. A number of Spanish-American soldiers, who claim to have been in the Cuban war, say that they have seen men who have swallowed the tooth would become crazy as a coot.

The story told by Col. Kindles of the way the Kansas City Rafters smoke cigars with the lighted end in the mouth is related to only. Travelers on the Isthmus of Panama and in Central and South America say that the same queer custom prevails among the natives. On the Isthmus, however, it is confined to women, the native Indians and half breeds. Nearly all the women smoke in that manner. They take a leaf of tobacco in the cheek, as it is said the Kansas do, but present it down in the bottom of the mouth. Many persons who have visited the country say there is some charm, they seen too close and a lack. Opaque, free, one of the close, fell, and the other was only. Presbyterian. Nothing in hiding, any soon needed by the return of the back to his dead mate. A shot, followed by others, failed to bring down the noble fellow down and again and again did he return, until eleven shots had been fired at him, when he fell a victim to constancy.

A Russian who spent some time in the country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, found a curious body of men among the native called Curados or Caleden, or the safe from vipers. Having been inoculated with the poison of the venomous reptile, they are proof against their venomous bites. The inoculation was made with the venom tooth of a viper and the bulb of a native plant called Guanadel, again Jesus's bulb. The process is a secret, but the inoculation has been an old custom among the natives of that region.

One of the biggest rocks ever moved in the course of railroad construction in this country one month ago rolled on the line of the Mexican Central at Col Leonor. The great boulder was 120 feet high, eight and seven-eighths feet long, 1,000 cubic metres. Six dynamite cartridges were placed under the rock, after the men had excavated as much earth as possible and were fired one after another. At the sixth explosion the big boulder rolled over out of the way.

A newspaper in Bellaire, Mo., relates that Jacob Dorfman, who has been an apprentice, his employer bought a superannuated horse for 50 cents, ordered him to shoe the animal, and said it, with its four shoes, for 75 cents. The apprentice was to receive 25 cents for the work valued at only 12 cents. That took an oath then and there never to shoe another horse, and he never has, although he has been in the blacksmith business ever since.

The Rev. S. Zehner, of Berwick, Penn., awoke suddenly from a deep sleep and found that his false teeth were missing. He thought he felt a choking sensation. Then he thought he swallowed. They could give no relief. The minister gasped for breath. He bade farewell to his family and thought he was going to meet his maker. His little daughter soon found the missing teeth in a bureau drawer, when the patient at once recovered.

A curious discovery has been made at Halstead, near Cambridge, England, as to the cause of a fire which took place there, the taking off the roof of the house which had been on fire. It was found that a quantity of stray stuff and rubbish had been carried by birds between the roof and the ceiling of the upper room, and this had been ignited from a hole in the chimney. About two sacks of rubbish had been accumulated.

A Remarkable Stone-Thrower.

It is supposed that we have no men nowadays who could compete on even terms with the old archers. A gentleman Uri Bailey recently died in Pennsylvania who was worthy of a place with the old time soldiers. His skill in throwing stones was said to be marvelous. He was naturally deliberate, but a giant physically. His aim with stones at any mark or game was as unerring as that of the most skillful Indian or Boer. He usually bagged scores of small game, pheasants, rabbits, quails and squirrels, which he killed with stones. He could kill a bird on the wing or a rabbit at full speed almost as easily as he could kill it at rest. He had a large leather pouch attached to one side of his coat, in which he on all occasions carried a good supply of carefully selected stones. As a exhibition of his skill which was always a favorite with him was to set up a scythe blade, edge toward him, and at the distance of 100 feet cut apples in half by throwing them against the edge of the blade. He could almost exactly halve two out of every three apples he threw. Robin Hood's great feat of skill was to set up a peeled sapling at a considerable distance and split it with a arrow. We do not see that this is more difficult than splitting the apples, the scythe blade.—Rural New-Yorker.

Australia's Size.

The size of Australia is not generally appreciated. The seven colonies by themselves occupy a territory greater than that of the United States, excluding Alaska. New South Wales is twice as large as the thirteen states. Tasmania the little island of Australia, is as large as Ireland, while with New Jersey, New Hampshire and Massachusetts added, Victoria, the smallest colony of the continent, is equal in size to Great Britain. Queensland surpasses the united states of America, France and Germany. South Australia one-third greater than Queensland, is nearly as large as Western Australia, which of itself has nearly four times the extent of Texas, while the colonies together are larger than the whole of Europe without Russia. The total population is about 4,000,000.—New York Press.

Figs are Wholesome.

Like all other nice and apples, figs are very wholesome. In some countries they constitute a very important part of the people's diet. If dried figs are washed in warm water and then soaked in cold water several hours they will expand to original size and look remarkably fresh and plump, and have not lost their flavor. Many fresh figs are improved by cooking. Stewing concerts them into a good table sauce. Figs served in any form are extremely healthy, they need neither than sugar.

The Number Seven.

It is hard to believe in seven wonders of all creation, the earth being the lowest of the three, whether south and higher of the Indus. The Pyramids, grange, not far to summit when seven seems to have been made round the seven of Mecca. The pyramids, the seven days dealt with seven metals and we all of us engine seven days in seven week.—Chicago Times.

FIGHTING IN TEXAS.

The Little Work the Rangers Do Along the Southern Border.

The Texas Rangers are doing nothing in the way of fighting Mexicans. The last two outlaws have gone to the Mexican shore of Mexico by crossing the Rio Grande, and it is said that the Mexicans have killed them. Cutamo Garza, trying to create a diversion that may elevate him to the place now filled by President Diaz. Did Garza receive his portrait as Mexican Vice President? Unfortunately Garza has violated and is violating the neutrality laws of the United States and as a consequence our government is employing him with military force. Already conflicts have taken place between Garza's troops and the United States forces on Texas.

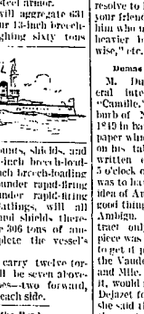
So far as Garza's force are few, there may be enough given in a conflict for United States troops but as the Texas side of the border abounds in sympathizers for the adventurer, there is no knowing how much it may be may at any time become leader in, and no doubt if able he would plunge our border into. Garza's policy is to create a small army on the border and then march toward the center of Mexico, trusting to intense disaffection with the present Government to cause a reaction in his favor as President. As the Mexican States bordering on the Rio Grande are well supplied with soldiers, Garza naturally is collecting his followers on the Texas side, where their are few troops and many sympathizers. United States troops under Capt. John Hunter recently defeated Mexican revolutionists, who then crossed the Rio Grande and marched toward Mier, a stronghold of Garza. This, however, they again suffered defeat by the Mexicans and consequently recrossed the river into United States territory. Along the line of the Rio Grande the United States has now 4,000 troops and preparations are being rapidly made to augment them. Between these two fires Garza seems to be in rather hot quarters, but the changes in Mexican affairs are so many and startling that we would not be much surprised to hear of a considerable number of Mexican troops declaring for the adventurer.

Catarino Garza was born in Mexico and reared in Texas. After graduating from the University of Austin, he entered the army, but an act of insubordination sent him to the Texas side of the Rio Grande. While living in the Grande City he shot a man named Schrec, and fled to Texas. It was found that a quantity of stray stuff and rubbish had been carried by birds between the roof and the ceiling of the upper room, and this had been ignited from a hole in the chimney. About two sacks of rubbish had been accumulated.

KANSAS' NEW SENATOR.

Bishop W. Perkins is the Late Senator Plumb's Successor.

Bishop W. Perkins who has been appointed by Gov. Humphrey to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Plumb, was born at Rochester, Ohio, and was 59 years old Oct. 9 last. He was educated in the public schools and at Kenyon College at Galeshurg, Ill. After leaving college he went to Colorado and on his return in 1862 enlisted in Company D, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served as sergeant and lieutenant and in December, 1865 was appointed Adjutant of the Sixteenth Colored Infantry. Later he was assigned to duty as Captain of Company C of the same regiment. He was mustered out at Nashville in May, 1866. He returned to Illinois and resumed the study of law, graduating with O. C. Gray, at Ottawa. After being admitted to the bar he located at Oswego, Kas., in April, 1869. The same year he was appointed County Attorney and the following year Probate Judge, which office he held till Feb. 1, 1873, when he was elected Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was reelected in 1874 and 1878, and in 1880 he was elected a member of Congress as a Republican. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1884. He was reelected to Congress for three successive terms, but was defeated a year ago at the hands of the Farmers' Alliance. He was editor and proprietor of the Oswego Register from 1871 until appointed District Judge in 1873.



BISHOP W. PERKINS.

Strange Conduct of a Squirrel.

One day in October last, while walking through a public park, I came upon an old man in a remarkable sight. A reddish animal was capering in rapid circles around a wooden pigeon-house, and the old man was following in a dazed fashion, kept turning slowly round and round to watch the whirling performance; in fact, the proceeding was almost exactly that which I have seen when a cat, before killing a rabbit, proceeds to menace it by cutting circles around it, except that the cat accompanies his circles by wonderful scowls, while the squirrel was playing on the pleasant occasion. The wood pigeon behaved as one in an exact repetition of the rabbit's. Arriving suddenly on the scene, I unquickly startled the principal performer, who stopped and, to my surprise, I then saw that it was a squirrel. The bird was at first quite visibly bewildered that it was several seconds before she sufficiently recovered her senses. At last the bird, with a cry of fear, flew away and left the squirrel to the mercy of the old man. It would be unnecessary to add that the squirrel immediately ceased to be a pigeon-house, but it is to be supposed that what would have been the signal of the chase had it not been otherwise interrupted. It is to be supposed that the squirrel immediately set to kill the ringdove.—Medical News.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

Recently Named by the President as Secretary of War.

Stephen Benton Elkins, without having to claim high official position, has been a conspicuous figure in national politics for twenty years. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, fifty years ago, and graduated from the University of Missouri when twenty-one. He began the study of law, but before he got a chance to go into practice the war broke out, and he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Missouri Infantry, serving as a Captain throughout the campaigns of 1862 and 1863. In 1864 he left the army and went New Mexico, where he was admitted to the bar. He also engaged in mining and stock-raising, and amassed a fortune. In 1866 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature, in 1867 he was Attorney General of the territory, and from 1870 to 1872 United States District Attorney. He was elected a delegate to Congress, and served two terms, from 1873 to 1877. It was in Congress that he formed a close friendship with James G. Blaine. He was a member of the Republican Committee for twelve years ending 1884, and in 1875 he spent most of his time in New York City, though he has made his legal residence in West Virginia.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

OUR FIRST BATTLE-SHIP.

The Wapatillo of Oregon, Now Building in San Francisco.

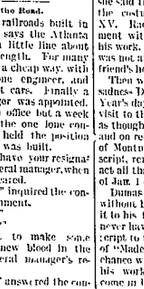
The first great modern battle-ship of our new navy, to be known as the Oregon, is now under construction at the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. This is a monitor, beside which ships like the Chicago and Newark will look small. She is one of the five largest ships yet planned by the Government.

The Oregon is to have a displacement of 10,000 tons, will be 350 feet long, 69 feet 3 inches wide, and 42 deep. She will cost, exclusive of her armament, about $4,000,000. Her minimum speed is to be not less than fifteen knots. The hull is of unsheathed steel.

Her framing will be on the bracket system, and she will have a double bottom extending from armor belt to armor belt and forward and aft. The sides, from armor belt to main deck, will be protected by not less than five inches of steel armor.

Her armament will agree rate six tons. It includes four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, weighing sixty tons each, with their mounts, shields, and equipments; four 8-inch breech-loading rifles; four 6-inch breech-loading rifles; sixteen 6-pounder rapid-firing guns, six one-pounder rapid-firing guns, two Gatlings, with all necessary mounts and shields therefor. It will require 306 tons of ammunition to complete the vessel's fighting outfit.

The Oregon will carry twelve torpedoes. There will be seven above-water torpedo tubes—two forward, one aft and two on each side.



He Owned the Road.

Among the first railroads built in the United States, were the Atlanta Constitution, was a little line about twenty miles in length. For many years it was run in a cheap way, with one locomotive, one engineer, and two or three freight cars. Finally a new general manager was appointed. He had not been in office but a week when he sent for the one lone conductor, who had held the position ever since the road was built.

"I would like to have your resignation," said the general manager, when the conductor appeared.

"My resignation!" inquired the conductor, in astonishment.

"Yes, sir; yours."

"What for, pray?"

"Well, I want to make some changes and get new blood in the line," was the general manager's reply.

"I won't resign," answered the conductor.

"Then I will be compelled to discharge you, a step which, for your sake, I had hoped I would be saved from taking."

"Young man, you will not discharge me. I own a controlling interest in the stock of this railroad, and elect the President and Board of Directors. I shall have you fired."

The old conductor did really own the majority of the stock, and, as he said, put in his own Board of Directors and President.

There is only one real remedy for the weak and wavering mind that finds it so difficult to meet the ever recurring questions of life promptly and decisively, and that is resolution and practice. He who is conscious of this infirmity of purpose may do much to cure it by strict self-discipline. Having weighed the arguments on each side, or compared the advantages of different courses for a reasonable time, let him compel himself to choose one and reject the other without longer delay. If he does this in a calmly and constantly, in small things as well as in great, it will gradually become more and more practicable, and what once appeared to be a herculean task may at length become natural and easy.

Frequent burglaries alarmed the residents of a Japanese village, as no one knew where would be alarmed regarding the perpetrator. An ingenious fellow, whose home had been plundered, proposed that each village should write the name of the man he suspected on a slip of paper and put it in a hat-box. On the votes being examined, it was discovered that fifteen named one man, and the rest were blanks. The rather was so pleased at the result of the balloting that he actually confessed his identity.

The city of big things Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE AMUSEMENT WORLD

MOVEMENTS OF NOTED THEATRICAL CELEBRITIES.

Rose Coghlan's Remark Points Moral for Actresses—Rose Coghlan's Wax Written—Actors Could Stand More Education—General Notes.

Fair, Not Fat.

The remark of Rose Coghlan, the actress, that her shapely and attractive figure induce to her temperance rather than to any restriction of color or modesty of dress, is suggestive such a warning as her particularly applicable to this season, when we men are indined to look at the mother less walks and other activities of the lady social scene. Young girls who indulge in tennis or bicycle riding need no admonition, but it is the women of 25 and 50, with already well-rounded forms, who should take care how habits of lounging, sleeping and eating grow to dangerously Rubenian extents.

It was Mrs. Kendal, we believe, says the Boston Herald, who confessed to her intimates that she would not allow herself a half-hour nap in the daytime, as she had been warned by her medical adviser that such regular periods of rest would surely increase her weight. And now Miss Coghlan sounds a warning against drinking during meals, especially in cases of imperfect digestion. This matter of superfluous flesh is one that causes the female mind much annoyance.

If only this mental worry were sufficient to keep down the undesirable flesh! But women do not, as a rule, carry sufficiently great mental anxiety to act with positive restraining power. And, that, it is doubtful if anything healthily scientific can really overcome one's constitutional tendency, if it may modify, but not change. Bridal Sarah said that when he saw a fair, young creature, exquisitely proportioned and dainty, he wished to warn her admiring swain that she would surely develop into a fat woman, on cloud of the table.

Ladies, you who are retiring to your chambers with a meal for a nightcap, luncheon, or a beauty sleep, as you term it, reflect and you who nibble at that pretty decorated box of candies, toy with the glass of champagne, or even the seductive decanter, there is a grower outline beneath, about you, waiting to take advantage of every agreeable indulgence. Do you wish not to lose your graceful ease of motion, or enlarge your waist measure? Then deep yourself, and resolve to live to delight the eyes of your friends, to hold the regard of him who may not be able to sustain a heavier burden. "A word to the wise," etc.

Dumas and the Play of "Camille."

M. Dumas once told me several interesting incidents about "Camille." It was written in the suburb of Neuilly in the summer of 1849 in barely eight days on scraps of paper which the author found lying on his table. The second act was written entirely between 12 and 5 o'clock of one afternoon. The piece was to have been, according to the idea of Anthony Bernard, who saw a good thing in it, a melodrama for Mme. Ambigu. M. Dumas preferred to extract only vaudeville, so when the piece was written it was impossible to get it played. The Gymnase and the Vaudeville Theaters refused it, and Mlle. Page, to whom Dumas took it, would not even receive the author. Delazet found the piece touching, but she said that she could only play it in the costumes of Louis Quinze. Louis XV. Rachel, who made an appointment with Dumas to hear him read his work, felt word for him that she was not at home, but had gone to a friend's house to play loto.

Then with a sort of retrospective sadness Dumas told me how, on New Year's day of 1850, he paid a solitary visit to the tomb of Marie Duplessis, he thought to refuse to her his grief, and on returning from the cemetery of Montmartre he took up his manuscript, reread it all, and in the fifth act all that relates to the ironic joys of Aint I dates from that day.

Dumas this had written his play without having said anything about it to his father. He certainly would never have dared to show this manuscript to the author of "Antony" and of "Mademoiselle de Belle Isle," but chance willed it that, having taken his work to a copyist, who should come in but Dumas pere.

"What are you doing?" asked Dumas fils, and I confessed laughingly to father that I had rewritten a piece after my novel.

"My father then said: 'Well, let us see what it is like. Read us the first act.'

"We went into his study and I began reading, a prey to the most powerful emotions I have had in my life, for I was in the presence, to say, of a supreme judge. After the first act, he said in a friendly and grave manner: 'It is very good. Continue.'

"Emboldened by this debut, I read the second act, and I read it as well as I could. My listener had tears in his eyes, the scene between Armand and Marguerite had touched him. 'Go on,' he said to me. I read the third act. There he could not contain his emotion, and the last two-thirds of this act made him weep like a child.

"'Go on, read me the rest,' and when he said that he looked at me as he had never looked at me before. There was in that long, open look still the tenderness to which I was accustomed, but there was astonishment, mingled with it, a delicate joy that was still kept back by the fear that the end of my reading would not be equal to its beginning.

"It was 3 o'clock; I had a rendezvous which it was impossible for me to miss. I must go to my mistress, I said to father. 'In an hour I will be back and will read you the rest of it.'

"'Go and come back quickly, am anxious to know the end,' he replied.

"The affair that called me away was quickly dispatched, and I returned to the Avenue Frochot on the run. When I opened the door of his study father got up, clasped me in his arms, and said: 'I was not able to wait; I wanted to know you had done well to the end. I have read the last two acts; it is original; it is touching; it is audacious; it is new.' It will be an immense success if the censor will allow it to be played; but he will never allow it; it is too true to life. In the meantime we will carve it in the Theater Historique. I am curious to see the effect of the building on the actors.'

"We again lunged each other, both weeping, and the great success of the piece certainly never raised me one fourth of the happiness that I experienced that day."

Are Actors Educated?

A very interesting discussion has been going on in some of the English and French dramatic papers as to the matter of education among actors. It is universally acknowledged that the modern drama requires a higher degree of culture and refinement on the part of its exponents than was necessary in dealing with the works of the earlier dramatists. No one believes that the nineteenth century has anything but the sparest idea of how a Roman gentleman living in the reign of Julius Caesar talked and carried himself, while every person of the present day knows that a modern drama takes a very clear conception of how modern men and women in society depart themselves.

The modern society drama, and, indeed, modern drama, deals with persons of fresh and fine feelings, and who are supposed to carry themselves like the men and women we see around us. The gentleman of the modern play is supposed to dress as a gentleman, speak as a gentleman, and act as a gentleman. In order that he may do this it is necessary that the actor who assumes the part shall be possessed of the ways of good society and know something, at least, of the inner life of the personage whose character he essays to illustrate.

In this the modern actor is very, very, sadly deficient. The life he leads does him little the opportunity not only of mixing in society but of even studying it as a looker-on. It is all time with him from the hotel to the theater, from the theater back to the hotel, and from the hotel to the theater. Exhausted after a hard night's work, he seldom rises before noon, and by the time he dresses and has breakfast it wants but a few hours to dinner, and he is due again at the theater. It is no wonder, then, that his reading is confined to the daily papers, and that what he knows of the minute world he nightly endeavors to portray is mainly drawn from his inner consciousness, says Louis James in Kate Fields's Washington.

The average actor in a traveling company cannot be considered to be a cultured man in the sense in which education is really valuable in his profession. What can be more stupid than to see an actor called upon to present the character of a nobleman in a French society play who does not even know how to dress, how to act, and who in every gesture and action attitude on the audience the vulgarity of his own person? The manners of the actor are not to be picked up in the barrooms that surround the variegates theaters throughout the country. Neither can they be acquired over the friendly game of poker with the traveling drummer which wiles away the twenty hours of long railway trip by rail.

The decline of the gentlemanly actor is quite pronounced just now, and is due to a variety of causes, apart from the scant opportunity for culture afforded by the present system of combinations. There are so many cheap actors supporting so-called "stars" who are selected simply because they are cheap and not because they are talented, that the present state of things seems to be inevitable. In the days of the old stock companies this was not the case. The actor then had a home. He mixed to a certain extent in society, and, in many cases, was received in the best circles.

It was not distinct for him, therefore, to play the gentleman, because he had an opportunity of living with gentlemen. Now, outside the cities of New York and Boston, there is not a single first-class company. When John McCullough was manager of the Louisville Opera House, he had around him probably one of the finest companies in America, including such clever actors as Baron Hill, Harry Edwards, Robert Paterson, Nelson Wheatcroft and a number of others, any one of whom was better than half the actors who are now barnstorming through the country.

Theatrical Notes.

Donnelly and Girard are still playing "Natural Gas."

The Frank Frayne Company has had to close for the season.

Pearl Eytinge has quit acting and opened a school of instruction.

The correct way to pronounce Sarah Bernhardt's name is as it were spelled "Barenam."

Pat Reilly is said to be making the bit of his life as Mephisto Mick in "Faddes and the Four Hundred."

Charles H. Hoyt's latest play is called "A Temperance Town," and is now at work on "A Man Born in Missouri."

Katherine Rogers, the well-known actress, is dead, like use Sunbed K. Kimball, the late literary elocutionist and old-time actor.

Richard Mansfield has instructed his manager to discontinue the use of window and wall printing and confine his advertising strictly to the newspapers.

The American Schools.

The Rochester *Union* is not at all satisfied with the efficiency of the present school system of this country, and tells some homely truths in plain speech. "It is one of our popular American errors—perhaps 'sins' would be a better word—that we are the best educated people in the world. This has been reiterated at every Fourth of July celebration in spread-eagle rhetoric to thousands of flattered and delighted audiences by prince fellows, fresh from leaving to speak, and by other fellows who ought to know better; by school commissioners at board meetings by college trustees and by fussy pedagogues of both sexes at all times. It is not true in any sense, even to the narrowest, which is understood to remark that by the time a young man or young woman pilgrimed used to be taught in the good old district schools. There is a gilt edging of truth about it, and that is all, and it is as deceptive as paint on the check, which counterfeits the beauty it lays not. That is, statistics show we spend about $40,000,000 annually in the pretended cause of education, to keep up the public schools in thirty-eight States and ten Territories. And if the mere expenditure of money is an assurance of education, certainly we are leading the world—in fact, distancing all rivals. England, Scotland and Wales, with about half our population, spend from all sources less than $20,000,000 annually. Yet we are so cheap and easy, and more than half of them are whites and nearly five-sixths of both colors are native Americans! This scrapes off all the gilding and ought to change the text and tone of our spread-eagle orators on Independence Day."

RAM'S HORN WRINKLES.

These Suggestions Are to the Hypocrite Like Best Fins on a Chub.

LOOKING up always lifts up.

All true riches are in the heart.

A little religion is a hard thing to keep.

Be a blessing and you will receive blessing.

If you think anything is sinful, God thinks so too.

Sneaking from man means the same as robbing God.

The devil always feels most at home in the dark.

The worst kind of ends living is not to believe God.

If you want to walk with God, try to do something good.

Every kind of wrong is only another kind of blunder.

The devil is afraid of people who can praise God in the dark.

To love an enemy is the only visible way of destroying him.

The man whose back is turned to God is a dangerous guide.

All honest work that men do for money, they could do for God.

God will not live in any heart where His laws are trodden under foot.

When you go to church to help the Lord, don't wear squeaky shoes.

If you have given God your heart why not stop wearing a long face?

Long prayers in church generally make Heaven seem a long way off.

Prove that you know Christ by manifesting His spirit to those about you.

No man pleases God by accident. He must want to do it and mean to do it.

To know that Christ loves us makes us want to be like Him by loving others.

Prayer will keep you from sinning, and sinning will keep you from prayer.

There is something wrong in the preaching that drives children away from the church.

All men love their friends, but no one has related to God in spirit ever loves his enemy.

The Holy Spirit and the ice cream freezer seldom get along well in the church together.

Envy is always a robber, for the moment we envy others their possessions we lose our own.

There are so many people in the Christian warfare who want to be quartermasters and sutlers.

Whenever the devil sees himself in a looking glass it makes him want to put his eyes out.

The man who says he is not "the whole world's keeper," is not hurtling the devil anywhere.

There is no difference between the man who robs his Creator and the one who robs his neighbor.

May be you would grow in grace faster if you would spend more money for religious reading matter.

No matter what a man says in church, you can tell where he lives by what he talks the most about.

The devil considers that he has done a good day's work when he has persuaded a saint to doubt God.

"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine, but a broken spirit dricth the bones" [of other people.]

There are still too many people who enjoy seeing a tin pan tied to the tail of another man's dog.

The only reformation is that which comes from knowing than we are right. Rogues are never brave.

Cure Against Scurvy.

Capt. John G. Bourke says that during his stay in Arizona with Gen. Crook a great deal of amusement was had at camp by means of an old electrical machine. A silver dollar was placed in a pail of water, and announcement made to the Indians that any one might become its owner who would take it out. While holding in his hand, at the same time, the innocent looking cylinder of the battery. Everybody tried, and everybody was "shocked" and failed. Then High Wolf, a great "medicine man," accepted the challenge.

High Wolf took one of the poles, and of course felt no shock. He looked at the glittering dollar in the bucket, and then at the extra price of $5 just contributed by the officers, and in a second the battery was plunged up to the elbow in the water.

I am not prepared to say exactly how many hundred thousand volts he received in the back of the neck, but he certainly had a thorough and experience with electricity as ever fell to the lot of any aboriginal; and the worst of it was that he couldn't let go. Suddenly, however, he began kicking and knocked the poor, rickety battery all to pieces, a proceeding which involved a sad loss to us.

He was neither conquered nor humiliated, and boldly announced his readiness to put in another pail, a proposal which could not in honor be declined. So the battery was patched up, and we allowed him to try again.

This time, as the crafty rascal had expected, the rotten machine had finished almost no current, and he fished out the money, though the moisture gathered upon his face and neck, and his fingers were doubled upon the coin.

So High Wolf retained his reputation as a powerful "medicine man," since he alone, of all the region, had been able to compete with the white man's mysterious "medicine box."

The Counterfeiting Business.

Speaking of counterfeit money, a detective said that there was very little of it in circulation these days. He said:

"The time was ten years ago when a man received a counterfeit bill on an average of once a week. It is rare that a man who handles a great deal of money runs across a counterfeit bill once a month now. Most of the expert counterfeiters are in prison, and those who are out are so closely watched by the detectives that they have little chance to work. No new talent in the counterfeiting line is being developed and the chances of detection are so numerous and certain that the amateurs who attempt it have his abilities in other directions. Now and then a clever counterfeit appears, but the secret service men run down so quickly that it does not pay smart people to be at pains to run a currency factory of their own. There is some counterfeiting of small silver pieces carried on, but the work is so bad that it rarely gets into general circulation, only the ignorant people being deceived by it. Counterfeiting will be one of the lost arts before many years."

RABUS

THE TAILOR

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Prices to Suit Everybody—Call and Examine.

RABUS, 16 W. Berry St.

I have removed to Corner Lewis and Calhoun Streets (opposite Library Hall).

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Special attention paid to chronic diseases.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

SCRAP BOOKS FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Many Valuable Suggestions to Teachers—Personal Neatness on the Part of School Children Should Always Be Insisted Upon—Teaching Geography.

Untidy Children

In every school, in every class, there are specimens of this kind of pupil—children who are untidy in regard to their persons, their desks, the floor, their work. Neatness in regard to the person is, perhaps, the most important, as it influences all the rest. It is unreasonable to expect neat, clean work from a pupil with dirty hands.

In many instances the teacher has to contend with the influences of the home. In some of the poorer sections of the city, where the mother is away from home, working all day, and sister or perhaps no one is left in charge, the child runs off to school without any care being taken that his hands and face are washed and his hair brushed. In such case the teacher must be very careful not to wound his feelings, for some of these little ones are exceedingly sensitive. Often a kind word spoken in private will make a great change in the appearance of the child. Then a cheery word of encouragement will make him feel that you notice and appreciate the improvement. If the child's self-respect can be aroused, the teacher has a strong ally.

There is another class whose mothers are glad to get them out of the way, and start them off early. In this case the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a piece of soap a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the door; a word, a glance, to show that the improvement is noticed, or a mark, are all inducements to keep the work neat. It is not necessary to keep account of these marks in the primary grades; it is sufficient satisfaction to get them.

On the other hand, if an untidy paper is handed in, the teacher may refuse to accept it, and have it rewritten carefully.

It is a great help to neat papers to have the slate work neat. In every kind of work show the class how you want it done. Have the new words written in columns, neatly separated by vertical lines. In arithmetic, have figures kept under each other and not crowded together.

The teacher should make a point of seeing every slate or paper. There is a great temptation to do the work carelessly if the child thinks that there is a probability that it will not be seen.

As to the desks and floor, it is a good plan to place the waste paper basket so that the pupils pass it on their way out in the line, and let them bring their waste papers up with them. It takes only half-a-minute to pass down the aisles after four o'clock, and note the seats that have papers under them, and next morning a mark may be given to the pupils whose seats were tidy.—Educational Journal.

Home-Made Apparatus.

A set of language tablets will provide useful and entertaining busy-work for pupils in the lower primary grades. The aim in the use of these tablets is simply to teach the names of familiar objects and the correct use of these words in sentences. The material needed in their preparation will be a quantity of cardboard or stiff paper (cardboard is preferable, because it lasts longer), and a number of small pictures; those furnished by newspaper advertisements will be suitable for this purpose. In selecting, the teacher should endeavor to choose pictures that represent familiar objects. She should use only those that will harmonize perfectly with the results she is aiming to obtain by the use of this device.

The next step will be to cut the cardboard or paper into small sheets. Eight by five inches is a very good size for this work. On the upper half of each sheet place a picture leaving a narrow margin at the top and equal spaces at the right and left. The remaining part of the tablet is to be devoted to writing and should be lined to correspond exactly with papers and slates. This will insure accuracy on the part of the pupils. The name of the object, preceded by the indefinite article should be written on the first line. Following this should come several simple sentences in each of which the name should be used in connection with a familiar idiom. The same idiom should not be used twice. The remaining space on the tablet should be used for elliptical sentences. As it is the teacher's aim in this work to teach the correct use of the word that has just been introduced, a number of these sentences should be so arranged that the new word can be used in filling the blanks.

When the tablet is given to the child, the teaching tells him that just below the picture, he will find its name. He is directed to look at it closely, and write it on his own paper, also copy carefully the following sentences and wherever he finds an omission to supply, if possible, the name on the first line. After this work has been completed it will be well to have the children go over their papers and underline the word wherever it is found. This will enable the pupil to fix more definitely in his mind the form that he has just learned.—School Journal.

Scrap Books for Country Schools.

As you are to teach geography and history and as a rule will have no reference books, you should make at least three. If you have any money for this purpose, buy three large invoice books from a book store. If no funds are available, you can probably secure from some patrons some old reports from some of the State or national departments. From these cut out every second and third leaf, pasting your scraps on the remaining pages. Or you can buy a regular scrap book from a store. Use one book for geography, including descriptive, physical, and mathematical, another for civics, history, and civil government, not only of the United States but of all things bearing upon its history and government, and another for "general information."

Now, when we have the books and paste or mucilage, of course, the real work begins. Do not undertake to fill the books at once. Sift everything carefully. Envelopes may be kept in the desk, properly labeled, and the pasting can be done at stated times. Do not let the matter accumulate too fast. The book can be filled up with newspaper clippings and with written matter gleaned from valuable books and magazines. The patent insides of most country papers contain much valuable matter for all these books. You need not take all of an article, but omit paragraphs that are not pertinent. It might be well to make an outline on the board designating the subjects on which you want clippings, and each pupil can be requested to watch the papers and magazines for material for the scrap books. You will soon have three valuable reference books, and others can be made in other years. It is but little trouble and the expense is slight and the returns large. Another might be made under the head "Focus and Anecdotes," which would serve to amuse and interest the pupils on many a rainy day. It would also serve for afternoon exercises, as well as for supplementary reading.—North-Western Journal of Education.

Well-Bred Recruits Wanted in the Sulky.

One of the subjects touched upon by the National Breeders at their recent meeting was the pressing question of dishonest practices among professional drivers. S. A. Browne, of Kalamazoo, Mich., speaking in support of the reformers, said: "Our great difficulty in this matter lies in the want of a reserve body of qualified reinsmen; the old-time driver and trainer guard their secrets and methods with such jealous care that the rubber gets little or no chance to rise. At first glance the statement seems to bear the impress of truth, but viewed more closely it is seen to be susceptible of a fair amount of qualification. The main hindrance to the natural growth of a trainer and driver class from the great body of rubbers and grooms is not so much the jealousness of the former as it is the result of the almost universally shiftless habits of the latter class, their want of ambition and intelligent observation.

Valuable Suggestions.

Guard against the tendency to assign too long lessons at the beginning of the year. Ambitious pupils are overworked and soon get discouraged.

Let signals be very quiet.

Inform the parents through the pupils that they are always welcome in the school room. Dissatisfaction may often be removed by a visit from a parent.

Do not send pupils to the principal or superintendent for small offenses. Discipline them yourself.

Avoid the spy system in securing discipline. Allow no tattling.

Hold your pupils responsible for what you see, and not for what others say they saw.

Desks and window sills were not made for teachers or pupils to sit upon.

The teacher's chair should not be occupied all the time.

The control of a school involves self-control. Remember you can never exhibit vexations before your pupils without losing their respect.

Avoid hasty remarks. They are sure to be repeated in such a way as to cause you mortification.

If you cannot speak well of your colaborers, say nothing.

Study something outside of your routine work. Do not rest contented unless you are conscious of mental growth.

Geography.

Don't make too much of your text-book when teaching geography. It is a wise teacher who can make a judicious selection of facts worth teaching to his pupils. The text-book should supplement the teacher's instruction; it should not be the sole source of information and inspiration. Dr. Elliott said: "Most of the geographies contain an extraordinary amount of matter not only useless to the few who can master it but injurious to the many who cannot."

Teach geography to your pupils as you wish it had been taught you when you went to school.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

A BRILLIANT EXOTIC.

Peculiar Buds and Flowers of the Aristolochia Gigas.

There was one day recently a flower of the Aristolochia gigas open in one of the houses at Kew, which, according to the Pall Mall Budget, is an extraordinary plant. The buds resemble a pelican at rest on the water, and the expanded flower is like a large sou'wester hat. The color is a cream yellow, veined all over with purple. It is a climber, and the flowers hung from the roof over a sugar-cane in the house where the water lily (Victoria regia) is grown. The family of plants to which it belongs is a widespread one, an example, though a rare one, being found in our own birthwort, which grows upon ruins and old walls. Besides the use which its common English name suggests, this species of plant has undoubted medical properties. Thus it is much used in India for the cure of snake-bites, acting as it does in preventing the coagulation of the blood, which is one of the peculiar symptoms of blood-poisoning. The plant in flower has been in Kew for about two years. There are several buds in stages of progress, all of which will flower provided we are not visited by fogs or frost. Nothing more remarkable has been on exhibition at Kew since the century plant flowered there a few years ago.

THE ARISTOLOCHIA GIGAS.

The Pasha and His Watch.

On the occasion of the Empress Eugenie's visit to Cairo in 1869, Nubar Pasha was presented by Napoleon III. with a valuable watch richly set with diamonds. This watch he was in the habit of laying before him on the table during the meetings of the council which were generally held in the evening. At one of the sittings the electric light suddenly went out. When it was turned on again Nubar's watch had disappeared. The Pasha scrutinized the faces of his colleagues one after the other, but not one winced under his gaze. At length he said: "Gentlemen, the watch that, according to my custom, I had lying here before me, has been removed. The door is locked on the inside, nobody has entered the room in the meantime and nobody has gone out. I attribute the loss of the watch to a bad joke or a fit of abstraction on the part of one of you gentlemen. I will now turn out the light once more, feeling convinced that when it is turned on again the watch will be found in the usual place." The light was then put out. When it shone brightly a minute later, not only was the place where the watch had lain still vacant but Nubar's bejeweled inkstand, a present from Victor Immanuel, had also vanished. Nubar Pasha never saw these articles again.—National Zeitung.

An Engine on a Gold Piece.

The smallest engine we have any record of is that made by D. A. Buck, of Waterbury, Ct. The engine, boiler, governor and pumps all stand on a space 7-16 of an inch square and are about ¾ of an inch high. The engine has 148 distinct parts, held together by 52 screws. Three drops of water fill the boiler to overflowing. The diameter of the cylinder is 1-26 of an inch, the length of stroke 3-32 of an inch. The whole engine weighs but three grains, not including base plate.

Lee Taylor, an ingenious mechanic of Indianola, Iowa, has constructed, says an exchange, an engine almost equal to the Waterbury wonder. This pigmy was on exhibition at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. It is built on a twenty-five cent piece, the whole outfit weighing but a fraction over three grains.

THE THEOSOPHISTS.

"THERE IS NO RELIGION HIGHER THAN TRUTH."

A Peculiar Society Founded by Col. Olcott and Madame Blavatsky—Headquarters for the Society at Adyar, India—Its History.

Materialists.

Theosophists have not been remarkably supported a large or a very rich group of believers, but of late either they have kept themselves constantly in view or reporters have been very persistent, for newspapers are very replete with doctrines and explanations and figures. Not to fail in part a duty, we give herewith a view of the Theosophical headquarters at Adyar, Madras, India, and portraits of its President Col. Henry S. Olcott and of the famous Annie Besant. Mrs. Besant was for many years known all over England as an intrepid leader in Free Thought, Socialism and neo-Malthusianism, but not less so as a devoted philanthropist, the idol of the poor and the toiling in London. While still an Atheist and Materialist she was introduced to Madame Blavatsky, and then came a singular and rapid transformation of belief. Negations were displaced by affirmations, and the cold emptiness of her former creed was filled up with warm and potent convictions. She describes the process in "Why I Became a Theosophist," and justifies it in several other pamphlets. Mrs. Besant's great prominence in England was partly due to her views, so unusual in a woman, partly to the social and legal persecutions she underwent, partly to the tremendous force of her personal character and ability and energy, but in no small measure also to her eloquence as a public speaker.

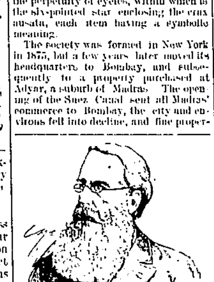
MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, ADYAR, INDIA.

Col. Olcott was know in the civil war as the head of an important government department, and then in literature as the skilled writer sent by the New York Graphic to test and report upon the spiritualistic phenomena at the Eddy homestead in Vermont. His articles were reprinted as "People from the Other World," and very curious they are in their pictures, measurements and weights of the "people" in question, not "spirits" at all, as theosophy assures us, but "elementals," "elementaries," "astral forms," and so forth. It was at these seances that Col. Olcott first met Madame Blavatsky, and then began the friendship which led to their founding together the Theosophical Society, to sixteen years of united labor in its interests, and to his seeing through her, those astonishing exhibitions of occult knowledge and power, only part of which have ever been told in print.

The motto of the society is "There is no religion higher than Truth," the family motto of the Maharajahs of Benares, and it encircles the serpent biting its tail—symbol of eternity and of the perpetuity of cycles, within which is the six-pointed star enclosing the crux ansata, each item having a symbolic meaning.

The society was formed in New York in 1875, but a few years later moved its headquarters to Bombay, and subsequently to a property purchased at Adyar, a suburb of Madras. The opening of the Suez Canal sent all Madras' commerce to Bombay, the city and environs fell into decline, and fine properties were sold for a fraction of their cost. Thus it was that the T. S. secured twenty-three acres at Adyar, with various out-buildings and bungalows, the principal of which appears in our picture. On the left is a group in white, Col. Olcott at the head. The square building to the right is the Sanscrit Library, containing many rare MSS. and palm-leaf volumes, and in the projecting part are carefully preserved the two oil paintings of Mahatmas. These were painted in Germany by an artist who had, of course, never seen either, and it is averred that Madame Blavatsky held her hand over his head while painting, and by thought transference imparted to him the idea which he was to express upon canvas. The bullock-cart and the costumes on the back of them give idea of local ways. It is in the great front hall of this headquarters building that are held the annual conventions of the T. S., where assemble delegates of many lands and many faiths, reminding a visitor of the Christian gatherings described in Acts II.



COL. HENRY S. OLCOTT.

Now what is this "theosophy," of which so much has been said of late and where [illegible] the society is the vehicle? As far as can be made out, it does not claim to be a new philosophy or religion, but quite the reverse—the oldest. Matter and spirit are the poles of being, and spirit, to fully gain experience, must associate itself with matter and go through all material conditions. Evolution is the process everywhere in the universe, a system of continuous unfolding from lower to higher stages. And this is carried on under one all-governing law—the law of Karma, or cause and effect. All bodily forms are transient, and the real man, the Ego, is independent of his physical body, though he uses it for a time as the necessary condition to development. As one life would give little chance for development, he comes many times to earth, being repeatedly reborn in different races and circumstances, each with being determined by the merit or demerit of its predecessors. Karma thus adjusts reincarnation. The purpose being to improve, and the improvement depends upon himself, each man has a motive to struggle in the abso[illegible] of all vanities of [illegible] law, no good or evil deed ever fails in its results. And as love of others is the highest, most God-like quality, [illegible] self-sacrifice is [illegible] who lose sight of self and seek the interests and labors for the benefit of fellows. Altruism is thus the essence of theosophy.

Theosophy has strange things to say of "occultism." The idea is that our visible world is but one of seven planes, the others being like the ether of science, invisible to our eyesight. Each other plane has its appropriate forces and laws, and as men develop into consciousness and knowledge of those planes, they become acquainted with and master them, as they have done the near forces of earth. Pure and unselfish lives, combined with specialized training, alone conduce to such attainment. The "masters," adepts, mahatmas," have thus attained and occasional incidents show how vast is their control of those finer forces in nature. The process goes on through many incarnations, and only as the flesh is subdued and the spirit rules, does the aspirant become fit for promotion. Theosophists do not recommend an interest in "phenomena" or a desire for "powers," but advise unqualified performance of present duty and continual struggle against lower impulses of human nature.

And what about the Theosophical Society? It seems to have no creed whatever, exacting of members merely a belief in the fact of human brotherhood as a consequence of common origin, and to leave each one to his own religion and views. Though it has fifty-eight branches in the American Section, its membership is apparently not large, but so much theosophical literature is being issued that it must have but a few writers and some resources.

"Dear Old Bess."

The storekeeper of a little country town in Connecticut, writes a correspondent, drove a nondescript-colored mare whose peculiarities of gait and figure were a source of constant merriment to the village people. "Old Bess" cared nothing for their talk, however, though her master often declared that "she knew what folks said about her as well as he did. "But then," he used to add, "she has too much horsesense to mind that sort of thing!"

Opposite the store, across the road, was a steep ascent leading up into a farm-yard, where was a shed under which Bess was in the habit of standing when not actively employed. Up to this shelter she was in the habit of going alone when the wagon had been unloaded at the store door, and Mr. P., her owner, had accustomed her to come down again at his call; or rather, as he said, "she took up the notion herself; I didn't teach her to do it."

The whole maneuver was somewhat complicated. She had to back the wagon out of the shed, turn it partly round, pick her way carefully down the rather steep decline, cross the road, and then come up and turn again to bring the wagon into proper position before the door. It was a constant pleasure for us boys to witness the performance, and we often lingered for that purpose when we heard the well-known call, "Come, Old Bess, it's time to go to work!"

One day the call was again and again repeated, and still she did not come. We could just see a part of the rim of the hind wheels, and at each call we saw them push out an inch or two, and then draw up again, as if Old Bess had started and then changed her mind.

At last, after loud and impatient calls, Mr. P. went over to see what was the trouble. We followed, and there, standing directly in front of the wheel, with her hands on the shaft, stood little May, Mr. P.'s three-year-old daughter.

Poor Bess, divided between her duty to her master and her concern for her master's daughter, was irresolutely drawing the wagon forward and back, as far as she could without lifting her feet, evidently conscious that any further movement might involve danger to the little one.

"Dear Old Bess!" said May, and "Dear Old Bess!" echoed Mr. P., with tears in his voice, while Bess, with a whinny of relief, no sooner saw him take the child in his arms—she was looking back at the child when we came up—than she proceeded to back out and go down to the store, just as if nothing had happened.

There the small boys patted her fondly, while the larger ones, some of them with strange lumps in their throats, after a timid glance at the tears still to be seen in the father's eyes, silently turned away to tell at home the story of Old Bess's "knowingness."—Youth's Companion.

Armoring of Ships.

The limit in the heaviness of armor applied to ships may perhaps have been reached, and it seems natural that its development having run a course much like that of the armor of men, may come eventually to a similar end. In the middle ages, when gunpowder was first introduced, the armor of knights and men at arms was gradually increased in weight to meet the new weapons. As the quality of powder and the guns improved armor was added to until it reached a point where if a knight was unhorsed it required several squires to get him into the saddle again, or if a man fell he could not pick himself up unaided. The next step was to limit the armor to the more vital portions, retaining only the cuirass and helmet. Finally even these were thrown away. Somewhat similar may be the transition in modern navies. The guns having beaten the armor, ships may have to discard their coats of mail and rely upon offense as the best protection, just as intelligent pugilists defend themselves by the counter rather than by the simple guard.

True After All.

Winks—"There's a man who worked for a street-car company for forty years. Now he is too old to work, but the company pays him a living income right along."

Minks (enthusiastically)—"I don't believe it."

Winks (calmly)—"He is one of the stockholders."—Good News.

ABOUT THE OSTRICH.

YOUNG BIRDS HATCHED IN LARGE INCUBATORS.

Their Raising, Demands Much Care—How They Are Picked—A Business That Yields Almost 100 Per Cent. on the Money Invested.

Ostrich Farming.

The wife of an English ostrich-feeder in Cape Colony compares the young ostrich that has just cleared its nest to a hedgehog mounted on stilts and provided with a long neck. The feathers are nothing more than gray stiff bristles, while head and neck are covered with a fine, speckled down, soft as velvet. A difference of the sexes is not yet discernible in the plumage.

Very few ostriches are born nowadays out of captivity, for the fashion of the day has developed ostrich-breeding into one of the best-paying industries, which yields a handsome revenue to several countries, especially the deserts and waste lands of Southern Africa.

WORLD-WIDE [illegible]

The valuation of the South African export of ostrich feathers amounts to $5,000,000 per annum. Hunting the birds has ceased entirely, for they threatened to become extinct in some localities, and a rational breeding is by far the most remunerative proceeding. The value of the feathers varies with their quality. During the second year of his existence a male bird furnishes $250,000 worth of first-quality plumes and about $150,000 worth of second grade.

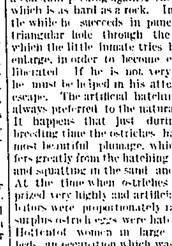
An ostrich farm yields from 30 to 50 per cent. on its original investment, and in prosperous times as high as 100 per cent., says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The rational breeding of the ostrich is of vast importance to Cape Colony. Years ago birds were exported to Australia with such a favorable result that the government of the Cape imposed a tax of $500 per bird and $25 for every unhatched egg for exportation tariff, in order to protect its own industry. This killed the export entirely.

In the year 1875 the number of tame ostriches in the Cape reached the astounding sum of 32,000, although the breeding of ostriches was not commenced until 1863. To-day that number has more than doubled itself, for in the meantime the incubators have been largely improved.

During the laying season, which comes with the end of the rainy period, the ostrich hen lays one egg every other day until she has deposited from fifteen to twenty eggs in the sand-pile nest, a quantity just large enough to cover the same with her body when hatching. By gradually taking away one egg after another, as we do with our hens, the big bird can be induced to lay on an average thirty eggs, and in exceptional cases even sixty eggs have been accumulated. These surplus eggs are artificially hatched in large incubators, but the eggs must be turned every day. In from eight to ten days the first signs of life are noticeable. Shortly before the young bird is ready to break the shell of his prison, which is between the forty-fifth and fiftieth days, a squeaking noise is heard within and a constant pecking against the shell, which is as hard as a rock. In a little while he succeeds in punching a triangular hole through the shell, which the little inmate tries hard to enlarge, in order to become entirely liberated. If he is not very strong he must be helped in his attempt to escape. The artificial hatchings are always preferred to the natural ones. It happens that just during the breeding time the ostriches have the most beautiful plumage, which suffers greatly from the hatching process and squatting in the sand and dust. At the time when ostriches became prized very highly and artificial incubators were proportionately rare the surplus ostrich eggs were hatched by Hottentot women in large feather beds, an occupation which was much to the liking of these dames, so prone to a "dolce far niente" of such a prolonged period.

YOUNG OSTRICH AFTER LEAVING NEST.

The raising of the young ostriches requires great care and patience and a large percentage of them die annually from diseases and other accidents. The ostrich is full grown when 5 years of age. It is then that the male bird has the most beautiful plumage of a black, satiny sheen. The female bird's feathers are light-gray. The most valuable plumes hang in a delicate fringe all around the body of the bird. When the bird is 9 months old its feathers are plucked for the first time. At that time they are still stiff and narrow, with pointed tips, and do not give any idea of the beauty of the [illegible] crop. During the second year they [illegible] the same [illegible] still narrow and pointed. [illegible] third plucking they are soft and broad as they should be.



RELATIVE SIZE OF AN OSTRICH AND CHICKEN EGG.

On the large breeding farms men mounted on horses drive the birds together for the picking, for the ostriches are apt to stray far away from home. They are driven in detachments, first into a large fold and from this into a very small pen the so-called picking-pen. In this latter the birds are so densely packed together that the dangerous individuals have no room for kicking, for the ostrich has power enough in his long legs to deal mortal blows with them.

SAILING CARS.

Peculiar Experiments Made in the Early Days of Railroading.

Among the many curious methods of propelling cars adopted in the early days of railroading in this country, some possessed more novelty than that tested by the Baltimore and Ohio over the South Carolina Railroad. This was nothing less than fitting the cars with sails.

On the former the experiment was made by Mr. Evan Thomas. It was found that it took a gale to carry a car thus equipped, and that it would only run then when the wind was abaft or on the quarter. Headwinds, of course, were unavailable, and Mr. Thomas was afraid to trust a strong side wind lest the vehicle should be upset.

The trials on the South Carolina Railroad seem to have been more successful. The Charleston Courier of March 20, 1830, thus describes the initial trip:

"A sail was set on a car on our railroad yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Fifteen gentlemen got on board and flew off at the rate of twelve to fourteen miles an hour. Thirteen persons and three tons of iron were carried about ten miles per hour. The preparations for sailing were hastily got up, and, of course, were not of the best kind; but owing to this circumstance the experiment afforded high sport. The wind blew very fresh from about northeast, which, as a sailor would say, was 'abeam,' and would drive the car either way with equal speed. When going at the rate of about twelve miles an hour and loaded with fifteen passengers, the mast went by the board, with the sail and rigging attached, carrying with them several of the crew. The wreck was discovered by several friendly shipmates, who kindly rendered assistance in rigging a jury-mast, and the car was again got under way. During the afternoon the wind changed so as to bring it nearly ahead when going in one direction; but this did not stop the sport, and it was ascertained that the car would sail within four points of the wind. We understand that it is intended by some of our seamen to rig a car properly and shortly to exhibit their skill in managing a vessel on land."

If the invention was ever thus put into effect, there is no record of it. Prior to employing sails, the first motive power used on the Charleston Railroad was a horse treading on an endless chain platform. The car upon which this was tried carried twelve passengers at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

THE BOTTLE IMP.

An English Hoax That Was Repudiated a Century and a Half Ago.

The bottle-imp hoax was one of the most gigantic of the many hoaxes and impostures played on the English people during the eighteenth century, says American Notes and Queries. The Duke of Montague, in the year 1749, laid a wager with another nobleman that if an imposter, advertising that he could jump into a quart bottle should come along, all London society would flock to see the wonder. In order to decide the bet the following advertisement was put in all the papers:

"At the new theater in the Haymarket on Monday next, the 16th inst., is to be seen a person who performs the several most surprising tricks following, viz: First, he takes a common walking-cane from any of the spectators, and thereon plays the music of every instrument now in use. Secondly, he presents you with a common wine bottle (which any of the spectators may first examine): he then places the bottle on a table in the middle of the stage, and he without any equivocation goes into it in sight of all the spectators. While in the bottle he will sing all the popular songs of the day. During his stay in the bottle any person may handle it and see that it does not exceed a common tavern bottle in size."

This advertisement excited the curiosity of the people, and on the evening mentioned a prodigious number of people gathered in and around the Haymarket. Royalty went in disguise and beggars in their every-day clothes. Not more than half the crowd, the account says, could find seats in the great building. Finally the supposed conjuror appeared on the stage. The majority of those confidently expected to see him soon in the odd-shaped bottle sitting on the table. Not until he brazenly told them that if they would pay double fare he would go into a pint bottle instead of a quart did it dawn upon them that they had been sold. A general row ensued, during which masks were removed by force and many aristocratic features exposed.

Land Transformed by Ants.

A traveler in Central Australia has discovered that the surface of the country has been greatly changed by what may appear at first thought a ridiculous agency—the white ants. On plains and in thickets their nests are so numerous that it is difficult to drive among them. The clay with which the nests are built is, when cemented with resinous matter, as hard as brick, and when the nests fall to pieces they form clay flats, almost impervious to water and not easily cut up by traffic. The work of these creatures can be studied in all stages; first in the thickets where they are commencing work; then in the more open country, where they have crowded out the timber, next on the plains, where half the [illegible] will be found deserted; and lastly on the clay flats, where they have almost entirely disappeared and the scrub has begun to grow again. The nests are further remarkable for the large proportion of non [illegible] contain.

A Useful Proverb.

"She was so much attached to her first husband that she would not marry again till she went to his grave and asked his consent."

"How foolish! Of course she couldn't get any reply."

"No, but she married again never[illegible] [illegible] 'Silence gives consent.'"—New York Press.

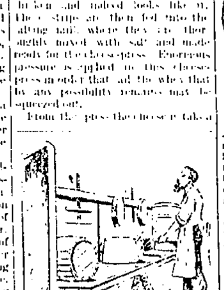
HOW CHEESE IS MADE.

Facts Which Are Not as Widely Known as They Should Be.

The first stage in the [illegible] process is that by which [illegible] is [illegible] from the whey [illegible] [illegible] This is done by heating the milk to a given [illegible] temperature, varying according to the season, and afterward adding a certain proportion of rennet. When the [illegible] is to be colored the coloring matter is put in before the rennet. In [illegible] [illegible] an hour after the [illegible] has been applied the coagulation [illegible] progressed [illegible] the curd [illegible] which the [illegible] has [illegible] is ready to cut.

Almost [illegible] [illegible] in the making of cheese is the curd-knife, a curious-looking arrangement something like a double comb with long teeth. The immature cheese is both cut and stirred with this, the curd being separated into small bits, none of them being larger than an ordinary walnut. The stirring and heating must go on until the curd has reached a proper stage of what is called "digestion." It is then torn into narrow strips like ribbons, for the curd by this time is as firm in fiber as the breast of a roasted chicken and indeed looks like it. These strips are then fed into the [illegible] mill, where they are thoroughly mixed with salt and made ready for the cheese-press. Enormous pressure is applied in this cheese-press in order that all the whey that by any possibility remains may be squeezed out.

From the press the cheese is taken to the drying-room, a large, airy chamber, where it is left for days, months, or even years, according to the quality desired. It is frequently turned and much care is expended on it. All cheese must go through the same stages, the different varieties being made by certain combinations of cream, fresh and skimmed milk.



TAKING CHEESE OUT OF THE PRESS.

MILES STANDISH'S GRAVE.

It Is Said to Be Located in a Duxbury Churchyard.

Nathaniel Morton, secretary of Plymouth Colony, is authority for the statement that Standish was buried in Duxbury, which accords with Standish's will, in which he asked to be buried near his daughter and daughter-in-law "if he died in Duxburrow."

Traditions of half a dozen families of the town, handed down from sire to son, locate the grave in the old churchyard between Hall's and Bayley's Corners, and this graveyard, in one corner of which stood the first church in Duxbury, is the only one mentioned in the early records.

These traditions were to the effect, furthermore, that two triangular stones marked the spot where Standish was buried.

In 1889 stones answering their description were brought to light, and in April, 1891, duly authorized persons opened the supposed graves of the Standish family and examined the remains found therein.

Two of the skeletons were those of young women, two were boys, and one was that of a man, corresponding with the generally accepted physique of Standish, indicating very unusual strength and evidently that of a person well along in years.

From all the facts known the speaker, who was one of those present at the exhumation, deduced the inference that these were the graves of Standish, his two daughters—i. e., his daughter and daughter-in-law—and two sons named Charles and John, who died young.

The remains, said Mr. Huguin, were carefully placed in new caskets and reburied in the old graveyard.—Boston Globe.

Dickens and Thackeray.

Of the innumerable objects in the priceless collection of rare volumes and manuscripts which Mr. Childs presented to the Drexel Institute none absorb so much attention as the manuscript of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend," and of Thackeray's lecture on George III. Dickens' mode of work is exemplified in his manuscript copy. The first few pages of the manuscript are entirely taken up with a skeleton outline of his plot. This is entirely completed before the novelist attempts to get down to the solid work of writing the story. In this way it is seen that he had his work entirely mapped out, and knew just exactly what he was going to do with each character.

Dickens wrote a peculiar hand, the lines very close together and the letters very small with frequent marks of change and erasure, showing the utmost care in the preparation of the work. In places whole lines have been scored out, to be replaced by another choice of words or a different mode of expression. In the first volume is inserted a letter from Mr. Dickens to Mr. Childs, in which the novelist invites his friend to visit him at Gad's Hill.

The manuscript lecture on George III. by Thackeray is in a wonderful state of preservation. It is [illegible] [illegible] bound, and is embellished by nine old steel engravings of the Georges, collected by Mr. Childs, and [illegible] [illegible] drawings made by the author or [illegible]. These are the only colored drawings of Thackeray in existence. Each sheet of the manuscript, which presents a strong contrast in its neatness to Dickens' writings, is pasted on heavy cardboard. This is the original copy, from which the author delivered his lectures. The manuscript is [illegible] [illegible] and its excellence is sustained throughout. There are annotations by Mrs. Ritchie, his daughter, who certifies to the genuineness of the work.—Philadelphia Record.

Armies of Civilized Nations.

The armies of the world, or rather of the civilized nations, include 3,600,000 men. These men and almost as many more who are required to wait upon them in some form or other, are consumers, and not producers, of the world's supply of food. Besides the loss of their time and labor, they cost at least $1,000 a year each, and that amounts to $3,600,000,000.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE STABLE AND TRACK.

Incidents of the Inaugural Meeting at the Independence Kite-Shaped Track—How to Cool a Trotter—Essential Qualities of a Successful Breeder.

Chestnut Wilkes.

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the now famous inaugural meet at the Independence kite-shaped track carried away unfading recollections of more than one exciting contest of the trotters. Among the never to be forgotten struggles on this assembly of star performers was the finish fight in the 2.14 class for trotters, on the closing day of the meeting. Not so amazingly fast, perhaps, as the contests of the other campaigners, yet an equally amazing test of gameness and stamina and prime racehorse qualities, and as fierce a fight from start to finish as ever was seen on a race-track. The starters numbered four, and every horse was a heat-winner before the judges awarded the money. For three exciting heats the struggle lay between Forest D., an even-money favorite, Williams' good mare Lysthe, and the bay horse Silas G. Then the race took a turn. McHenry's entry, a large, magnificently formed and richly colored chestnut stallion, who had come out somewhat rank, after bringing up the rear while the race was young, now toned down and seemed positively to improve under the grueling ordeal of divided heats, as he gave battle to the leaders in the next succeeding mile. From the word to the wire it was war to the knife. Down the long stretch and around the far-away turn the field went closely bunched in the deepening evening twilight. This time McHenry, with the chestnut stallion, was seen to be near the front. Bounding into the homestretch, the contending trotters, one after another, came at the leader with disheartening drives. It was a crucial test of gameness that none but a racehorse will stand. And a racehorse then and there Chestnut Wilkes proved himself to be. With one of those magnificent rallies which come with peculiar fitness in the lengthening shadows of evening, and which mark unmistakably the trotter of unconquerable resolve, he fairly outlasted and outtrotted the party in a succession of desperate drives, landing the heat by an open length from Silas G. at the finish. Chestnut Wilkes in racehorse style proved equal to the occasion and won as he liked.

CHESTNUT WILKES.

The victor, at the conclusion of this drawn-out combat, was at once the cynosure of admiring eyes. The clean, flat legs; the eye, intelligent, mild, yet determined, the broad, smooth back and loin; the enormous propelling power of his hind parts, the depth of shoulder and the general symmetry of form were leading points in his structural excellence greatly to be admired.

Good breeding tells, and when we look at the breeding of Chestnut Wilkes we see a reason and a cause for every excellence that is his.

How to Cool a Trotter.

When the horse comes in rub him all over, from his ears to his tail and down to his knees, with wash as near the temperature of his body as possible. To make this wash, take one part alcohol, two parts pure witch hazel and three or four times as much soft water as the combined quantity of alcohol and witch hazel. Every muscle should be rubbed thoroughly. Throw a medium weight blanket over the horse now, and let him stand until you have put the bandages on. Use the same wash for the legs as for the body, but have it cold.

After putting the wash on the legs rub them well with the palm of the hand, always rubbing down, never up. Put bandages on immediately after the rubbing. Rub all his heels perfectly dry, with clean, dry rags; care should be taken in this, as cracked heels are very stubborn and often lay a horse up for the season. Throw the blanket back from his head, and scrape out all the wash that remains. Most of it will have entered to pores of the body.

Cover up his shoulders and scrape the the rest of the body; take a clean, dry rag and rub him all over lightly, always rubbing with the hair as much as possible; now put a light hood on him and an extra blanket over his loins, and after looking after his heels again, walk him out for about five minutes; then bring him in, and should he have broken out any while walking, scrape him again lightly, after which give him another light rubbing for say four or five minutes, when he should again be walked for about ten minutes, and again taken in and rubbed slightly, after which put on lighter blankets, and continue to reduce the weight as the heat leaves the body.

Great Two-Year-Olds.

Notwithstanding the remarkable progress made within ten years in breeding trotters and developing early speed, the two-year olds in the 2:30 list are scarce, and any two-year old that trots in 2:30 in a race must be regarded as a horse of rare and exceptional precocity and promise. In 1877 the great Wilkes mare So-So trotted to a two-year-old record of 2:31 and set the world agog, and this record stood unbeaten until 1880. Among some of the best horses of the day we find those that were great as two-year olds. So-So has proved a splendid brood mare, producing All-So, Stanley, the phenomenal Sunol, Palo Alto, and Axtell were wonderful two-year-old trotters, and the success of these horses makes the triumphs of other youngsters doubly gratifying to their owners.

Breeding as a Business.

There is no business in the world that requires so perfect knowledge, as thorough training, or the combination of as many essential qualities, both natural and acquired, to make it successful as that of breeding horses. To be one so a man must be able to know a horse. [illegible] [illegible] that he can be able to [illegible] a horse from a [illegible], or a draft horse from a [illegible], but that he must be able to tell at a glance the degree of perfection in all points that the animal has attained. He must know what families are best [illegible] to produce the best results, and why they will do so. He must know how to buy and handle his brood mares, how to feed them and how to manage them during foaling time.

An Old Dwelling.

According to information gathered by a correspondent the oldest inhabited dwelling house in the United States is that of Killian Van Rensselaer, opposite Albany, New York. It is of brick, with a gambrel roof. The front wall contains two port-holes, out of which the early inhabitants used to shoot at the Indians. According to a tablet on the rear, set up by the Albany Commemorative Society, the building was erected in 1642. The Dutch Reformed settlers held religious services in the old hall. There is a well behind the house, which legend names as the place where "Yankee Doodle" was composed during the French and Indian war.

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Do you know why? Because it is plain to be seen that the TRUTH ONCE TOLD is enough. The surprising promptness with which all classes of people respond to our announcements, and the rapidly increasing demand for Dr. Gregg's Goods wherever introduced, conclusively prove that true modesty is always recognized and the quality of merit takes care of itself. Metaphorically our statement is the button—the public press it, and

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The extent of pressure on the button and the success of Dr. Gregg's Electric Goods in "Doing the Rest" is most satisfactorily shown in the marvelous growth of our business the past 60 days.

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Costs less than Half and pleases much better than the over-priced and over-"endorsed" kinds.

Judge for yourself. In Cans. At your Grocer's

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1892.

OUR CIRCULATION.

State of Indiana, Allen county, ss.

Personally appeared before me, clerk of the Allen circuit court, Jos. P. Ervin, business manager of The Fort Wayne SENTINEL, who makes oath that the actual number of copies of THE DAILY SENTINEL delivered to subscribers and sold to news boys and news agents, during the week ending January 9th, 1892, was as follows:

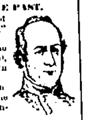
Monday, Jan. 4	3,255
Tuesday, Jan. 5	3,266
Wednesday, Jan. 6	3,253
Thursday, Jan. 7	3,241
Friday, Jan. 8	3,256
Saturday, Jan. 9	3,262
Total for the week	19,533
Average for the week	3,255

JOS. P. ERVIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of January, 1892.

DANIEL W. SOUDER, Clerk.

THIS DAY IN THE PAST.



GEN. HALLECK.

1599—Edmund Spenser, poet of the "Elizabethan Age," died, born 1553.

1622—Moliere (assumed name of Jean Baptiste Poquelin), poet and dramatist, born in Paris, died 1673.

1697—Richard Savage, the unfortunate poet, born, the illegitimate son of a countess, died 1743.

1794—Edward Gibbon, author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," died, born 1737.

1807—Charles Henry Davis, rear admiral and scientific writer, born in Boston; died 1877; he commanded the Federal fleet which destroyed the Confederate fleet at Memphis, June 6, 1862.

1809—Battle of Corunna, Spain, and death of Sir John Moore, subject of Wolfe's famous poem.

1815—Henry Wager Halleck, soldier, born in Westernville, Oneida county, N. Y., died 1872.

1865—Explosion of the magazine at Fort Fisher, about 200 Federals killed and 100 wounded.

1887—William Babcock Hazen, soldier and writer on meteorology, etc., died at Washington, born 1830.

1890—Rev. Lyman Abbott installed as regular pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn; successor of Henry Ward Beecher; born in Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 18, 1835.

TONIGHT.

STANDARD HALL—Morning Musical entertainment.

WORLD'S MUSEUM—Big specialty show and curio hall attractions.

PRINCESS RINK—Roller skating.

CARPENTERS' UNION—Regular meeting.

LODGES—George Humphrey post G. A. R.

THE wheat crop this year promises to be a grand blessing to the people of the country.

A Kokomo undertaker sold eight coffins in three days, and is contemplating an European tour.

OUR "Grip and Password" column looms up today and is especially interesting to the members of the secret fraternities.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel has our thanks for a very handsome souvenir of the city of Indianapolis and its prominent citizens.

HON. C. A. O. MCCLELLAN, our representative in congress, is ill at Washington and was unable to go to Albion to attend an important law case there in which he was interested.

THE story that a New Jersey man had found a $2,500 pearl in a plate of oyster soup at a church fair is causing every person who reads the item to look in their oyster soup for a pearl.

FORT WAYNE has lost the democratic state convention. Why not make an effort to induce the republican state central committee to hold their nominating convention in this city?

THE town of Shelbyville, in this state, is just doing things. Its city council has granted an electric street railway franchise; directed that a two-thousand-dollar fountain be erected on the public square, and is expending $3,000 for a new fire alarm. A school house costing $18,000 will also be built.

THE national convention of the prohibition party will be held at St Louis, Mo., on June 9th. Each state is entitled to four delegates at large and twice as many other delegates as there are congressional districts in the state and also one additional delegate for every 1,000 votes cast for Fisk and Brooks in 1888.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is fifty-nine, John Sherman is sixty-nine, Joseph Hawley is sixty six, Senator Hoar is sixty-six, Mr. Blaine is sixty-two, Senator Morrill is eighty-two, Tom Reed is fifty-two, Senator Allison is sixty three, Senator Ingalls is fifty-nine and Matt Quay is fifty-nine. On the other hand, on the democratic side, Senator Gorman is fifty-four, Speaker Crisp is forty-six, Senator Carlisle is fifty-six, Senator Hill is forty nine, Senator Pugh is seventy-two, Lieutenant Governor Sheehan is thirty-three, and Congressman McMillan is forty-seven.

IT is said that Chas. H. Aldrich, of Chicago, a former well known attorney of this city, is to be appointed by the president solicitor general of the United States to succeed Wm H. Taft. Mr. Aldrich was several years ago a law partner of Hon J. M. Barrett. The position of solicitor general in its duties is almost as important as that of a cabinet officer. He is the assistant of the attorney general, and by special provision of law, in the case of a vacancy in the office of attorney general or in the absence of that officer, exercises all his functions. The solicitor general aids in the conduct and argument of nearly all cases in the supreme court and the court of claims in which the United States is interested and he may represent the government in the United States court.

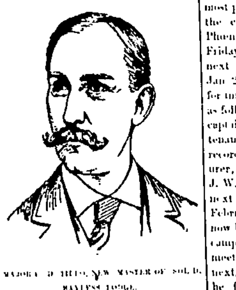
READERS of THE SENTINEL who, during the last few days, have perused the articles published in this paper about the hunt and final shooting near Leipsic, Ohio of the two ferocious animals known as pumas must have been impressed with the suspicion that the accounts were overdrawn, and that there was but little truth in the stories as told by our informants. THE SENTINEL published the alleged particulars about the puma hunt as they were given to our reporters. The articles were read with the greatest of interest, and if it now turns out that the ferocious pumas were nothing but foxes it must be admitted that the stories were a good deal better than the "Jack, the Kisser" articles which were published in all our city papers several months ago. Newspaper reporters have "a sort of hankering" after sensations and the hunt of the Ohio pumas gave them a good opportunity of spreading themselves.

GRIP AND PASSWORD.

Odds and Ends of Interesting Gossip in the Many Different Secret Society Circles.

MASONIC.

Sol D. Bayless lodge, F. & A. M., will have a meeting next Monday evening, at which time Major C. D. Tillo the subject of the accompanying cut,



MAJOR C. D. TILLO, NEW MASTER OF SOL D. BAYLESS LODGE.

will be installed as master. Major Tillo stands high in Masonic ranks and will be a good man for the high place he has been elected to fill. Sol D. Bayless is one of Fort Wayne's flourishing "blue" lodges.

Fort Wayne commandery No. 4, K. T., will hold a meeting next Thursday evening. The coming national conclave at Denver has grown to be an interesting subject among members.

The late Judge George V. Howk, of New Albany, was a zealous and prominent mason, joining the order in 1850. He filled every post in the subordinate lodge, and for eight years he was high priest of the New Albany Royal Arch Chapter. He became a knight templar in 1854, serving as eminent commander in 1866 and 1867. He was also a member of the Scottish Rite. The deceased carried a life insurance variously estimated from $12,500 to $50,000.

I. O. O. F.

Daughters of Rebekah lodge No. 110, I. O. O. F., held its first public installation Tuesday evening at Harmony hall. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made and the wonderful progress of the order in the city surprised many in attendance. While the lodge has been in existence for many years it has never before made a public bow. The following grand officers were present at the installation. District Deputy Grand Master Mrs. Samuel Miller, Grand Marshal Mrs. Kelsey, Grand Warden Mrs. Sharp, Grand Secretary Mrs. Scarlet, Frand Financial Secretary Miss Deihel, Grand Treasurer Mrs. Snyder. After the grand officers were seated District Deputy Grand Master Mrs Samuel Miller installed the following officers to their respective chairs. Noble grand, Mrs. Ida Kirchefer; vice grand, Mrs Mary Browand; recording secretary, Miss Jennie Bayless; permanent secretary, Mrs. George Wilson; treasurer, Mrs Cortner. At the conclusion of the installation the following program was rendered: Music, Blue Tassel club, address, Rev. Strait; duet, Misses Seaney and Browand, recitation, Maud Scarlet; song, Grace Chase; recitation, Julia Wilson; selection, the Peak sisters; music, Blue Tassel club, dialogue, Willie Walters and Gloie Miller; speech, Clarence Kirchefer; recitation, Bertha Scarlet; music, Blue Tassel club; tableau, Rebekah at the Well.

The ladies of Queen Esther lodge met at the home of Mrs. Wm Blondoit, corner of Lewis and Clinton streets, yesterday afternoon, and were very delightfully entertained by the hostess. Those present were: Mesdames Christian Hettler, C. Fredericks, Wishart, Will Hamilton, George Kickley, Martin Cramer, B. Gard, Grund, A. L. Lipes, R. Cran, Will White, E. G. Davis, A. Bruebach, R. B. Rossington, and Misses Lena Rabus, Carrie and Lottie Cramer, Georgia Davis, Eliza Moseman and Clara Meyers.

A lodge of the Rebekah degree I. O. O. F., will soon be instituted in Monroeville. There are quite a number of applicants to begin with.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Since the beginning of the new year Phenix lodge, No. 101, K. of P., has not been doing much except to install their new officers and prepare for the work to come, which promises to be very extensive. The officers for the present term are P. C., L. C. Hunter; C. C., E. V. Emerick; V. C., Chas. H. Shaw; P., M. S. Wilson; M. of A., A. Foster; K. of R. & S., D. J. Shaw; M. of F., C. Comincavish; M. of A., John Seaton; I. J., Geo Evarts; O. G., Geo. H. Seabold, sr.; representatives, Jas. M. Robinson, A. S. Durnell; D. G. C. C., Wm. Barr; D. D. G. C. C., M. M. Mintch; trustees, H. C. Sites, Louis Hazzard, Chas. S. Kiser; medical examiner, Dr John Seaton. Last Monday evening the K. of R. & S. read the semi-annual report of the past term which showed the growing prosperity of the lodge in both membership and finances, viz: New members for the term, 23, total membership in good standing 208, money loaned on real estate, first mortgage security, $2,400.00, cash on hand, $672.17, furniture and fixtures, $1,000.00, total assets, $4,072.17—a net gain for the past six months of $570.62. The above increase is left after paying out during the same time in sick and death benefits the sum of $189.83. To the uninitiated seeking membership in a secret and benevolent order D. J. Shaw, K. of R. & S., says that any of the above officers stand ready to extend their knightly hand and will conduct you safely through the mysteries of their Castle Hall, where brotherly love, care and provisions are made for you and your family in sickness and death. What better can a man do than prepare for sickness and death—two things that are sure to come. A surprise awaits members that will take the time to come to the lodge room on next Sunday at 1:30 p. m. Next Monday evening the third rank will be conferred on several candidates. The new officers' robes and uniforms will be worn for the first time. Bro M. M. Mintch, captain of the team, will be "out of sight." All brother Knights in the city are cordially invited to be present to witness the new amplified work in the rank of Knights.

Summit City division 12, U. R., K. of P., was instituted November 29, 1887, with thirty-one charter members by Gen James R Carnahan. The division has prospered since its organization and now numbers in its ranks some of the most prominent Pythian workmen of the city. The division meets at Phenix hall the second and fourth Friday nights of each month. At the next regular meeting, Friday night Jan. 22, there will be three candidates for initiation. The division is officered as follows: Dr E. J. Siver, sir knight captain, P. G. Lipes, sir knight lieutenant, Howard L. Hering sir knight recorder, J. V. Reul, sir knight treasurer, John Pressler, sir knight guard, J. W. Runyan, sir knight sentinel. The next annual election of officers occurs February 19. Great preparations are now being made for the biennial encampment of the uniform rank, which meets at Kansas City, Mo., in July next, where it is supposed there will be from 40,000 to 50,000 uniform knights in line.

Loyal lodge No 182, K. of P., has placed orders for new scenery, to be used in the amplified rank of page. The meeting Wednesday evening was an important and interesting one. One candidate was given the rank of esquire.

The German Goethe lodge, K. of P., Thursday night gave the first rank to Robert Muchlfeith, malster at Centlivre's, who lives at 16 Randolph street.

The Pythian Sisters meet the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

A. O. U. W.

The fraternal order of Ancient Order of United Workmen was founded in the fall of 1868, at Meadville, Pa., by John J. Upchurch. January 1, 1869, it had only sixty-nine members, but its growth has been so rapid that today it has a membership of over 260,000, and it is disbursing annually millions of dollars to the widows and orphans of deceased members. Its founder died January 18, 1888. At the session of the supreme lodge held at Detroit in June last, January 18 was adopted as the memorial day of the order. It will be observed by the local lodges by a union meeting at the Baptist church, to which the public are cordially invited. The address will be delivered by Rev. S. A. Northrop.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

Summit City Lodge No. 2, D. of H., had a very interesting meeting last evening. They decided to attend the memorial exercises of the A. O. U. W., and will meet at their hall and march in a body to the church. Next Tuesday evening the lodge has a social meeting at the pleasant home of Mrs. Chas. F. Haiber, on the north side.

WAYNE COMMANDERY.

Wayne Commandery, Knights of St. John, drilled at Schroeder's hall last night. The commandery is getting in shape for the next St. John convention, which is to be held at Toronto, Can.

SONS OF COLUMBUS

Will Rohan and Joe Zurbach were initiated into this fast growing order last evening. New members are admitted at every meeting.

ORDER OF RED MEN.

The Improved Order of Red Men adopted three pale faces and conferred the Hunter's degree on four members last Wednesday night. The Warrior's degree will be given to several next Wednesday night. Applications for membership are received at almost every council. It is encouraging to note that the attendance is increasing since we have changed the council night. The members are delighted with their wigwam in the Randall hall. Every member is earnestly requested to attend the council fire next Wednesday night. Visiting brothers are welcome.

RAILWAY CARMEN.

John Groff lodge, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, installed officers Tuesday evening, January 12. A large attendance of the membership witnessed the ceremony. John Groff, organizer for Indiana, officiated as installation officer.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottle free at Dreier & Bro's Drug Store. Large size 50c and $1.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Dreier & Bro., drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Never propose to a girl with a hectic flush. She might go into a decline.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

COMMODORE FOOTE.

Chas. E. Nestel Writes the Sentinel From Denver, Col.

His many friends in this city will read with interest the following letter from Chas. E. Nestel, of this city, who is known on the stage as Commodore Foote, the distinguished lilliputian:

To the Editor of THE SENTINEL.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 13, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—Only a few lines to let you know where we are, etc. Sister and I are at the present time at the "Wonderful" in Denver. We shall remain during the week and thence we go to Pueblo, Col., and from there we leave for Salt Lake City, Utah, will then make a tour through Utah and California. We are having dreadful cold weather here; on Monday was 21 below zero, also have plenty snow and some sleighing. My sister appeared for the Elks benefit at Omaha, Neb., December 3, 1891, and was presented with an elegant basket of flowers. Hoping these few lines will find all of our friends in the best of health. Yours truly,

CHAS. E. NESTEL,

Known as Commodore Foote and Sister.

Misses Mattie Wampler, Madge Hamilton and May Griffith are purchasing a library for the Nebraska Mission Sunday school with the proceeds of a Christmas entertainment. The school has so far been the owner of a few books presented by Mr. F. M. Smaltz, and it is very anxious to increase its stock. Any suitable books which are sent to the ladies will be very acceptable if in a sufficiently good condition to stand a little wear and tear.

La grippe in one of its worst forms laid its hands upon T. J. Logan, the well known court stenographer, several days ago, and has kept him confined to his home since then. He is rapidly recovering now, however, and will be out in a few days.

Be sure and call for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, if you are troubled with a bad cough or cold.

Mr. L. B. Kiefer, of Lancaster, Pa., wrote us: Having a sprained leg of almost thirty days standing, and after trying half a dozen advertised preparations in the market without satisfactory results, I tried Salvation Oil, and in less than three days my leg was all right again. There's nothing like it.

Ready money is a good thing to have, but a contented mind is better.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

The Woman's Liberal society, which takes a hand in English politics, numbers over 10,000 members.

DOUGHERTY'S NEW ENGLAND CONDENSED

MINCE MEAT THE ORIGINAL

and only Complete and Satisfactory Condensed Mince Meat in the Market. Cheap Substitutes and Crude Imitations are offered with the aim to profit by the popularity of the New England. Do not be deceived but always insist on the New England Brand. The best made. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Before the cause of consumption was known (that was only a few years ago) we did not know how Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil did so much good in consumption and in the conditions that lead to consumption.

The explanation is interesting. We send it free in a book on CAREFUL LIVING.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR

For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

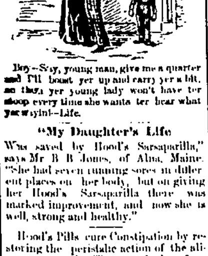
How She Felt.

They had moved to a far western town and the whole family was dreadfully homesick. The older members of the family were continually talking about how blue they felt, until the very atmosphere was tinged, and even the children caught it. One day Fannie, aged six, came in from school, quite depressed.

"Why, my child," anxiously inquired the mother, "what's the matter?"

"Oh, I don't know, mamma," she answered wearily, "I guess I must be purple."—Detroit Free Press.

Humiliating.



Boy—Say, young man, give me a quarter and I'll boost yer up and carry yer a bit, so then yer young lady won't have ter stoop every time she wants ter hear what yer sayin'.—Life.

"My Daughter's Life

Was saved by Hood's Sarsaparilla," says Mr B. B Jones, of Alna, Maine. "She had seven running sores in different places on her body, but on giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla there was marked improvement, and now she is well, strong and healthy."

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

There are now forty women doctors practicing in India.

HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP cures rheumatism by purifying the blood and restoring the kidneys and liver to healthy action. For sale by Dreier Bros.

Truckee, Cal., has a child with one black and one blue eye.

Dr. BULL'S BABY SYRUP facilitates Teething and regulates the Bowels. At all druggists. Price 25 cts.

25c A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Incipient Consumption, and relieves Consumptive Persons. 25 cents.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh. Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS PROCURED. TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

Send me a model or drawing of your invention and I will examine records of U.S. Patent Office and advise you whether a patent can be procured. Validity searches and reports on patents carefully and promptly executed.

E. B. CLARK,

(Late Examiner U. S. Patent Office.)

Solicitor of Patents. Expert in Patent Cases. No. 605 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

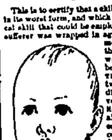
HENRY HOP LEE'S CITY LAUNDRY, 180 Calhoun Street.

Shirts, 10 cts.; Cuffs per pair, 4 cts.; Collars, 2 cts.; Undershirts, 7 cts.; Drawers, 7 cts.; Handkerchiefs, 2 cts.; Socks, per pair, 4 cts.; Towels, 2 cts.

Big reduction from above prices for starching and ironing. All work done first-class and on short notice.

WORST FORM ECZEMA

Baffled Best Medical Skill for Eight Months. Cured in Two Months by Cuticura Remedies.



This is to certify that a child of mine had Eczema in its worst form, and which baffled the best medical skill that could be employed here. The little sufferer was wrapped in agony for at least eight months. ... watched the disease with much interest, and could only say "Well done!" ... and thanks to CUTICURA REMEDIES. ... (Here portrait herewith.) J. A. NICOLES, Bunker Hill, Ind.

A child was brought to me with chronic eczema that had defied specialist treatment from many good doctors. As a regular M. D., should have continued on the treatment, but thought it necessary to put it on CUTICURA. The child is well. C. L. GURNEY, M. D., Deco, Ia.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS, Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

I. S. GRAHAM, Attorney at Law. FRED V. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

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James E. Graham & Son.

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C. W. BRUNS & CO.,

PLUMBERS.

Agents for the Goodrich Self Heating and Fold ing Bath Tubs.

125 Calhoun St.

E. KRAMER,

SIGN PAINTER.

90 EAST MAIN STREET.

Finest and Best work. Cheapest place in the city.

ONLY THE BEST.

Gottlieb Haller,

—OF THE—

Popular South side Market

Has built up a splendid trade by selecting the choicest meats, fresh and salt meats, ham, sausage, etc. at 336 Calhoun street.

CONSTIPATION—Piles SPEEDILY CURED.

No Drugs or Medicines of Any Kind. NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. No inconvenience whatever. Pleasant to take. Can be bought at any first-class grocers. 50 cts. cents will cure the worst case. Send $1 for recipe to BOX 15, MILFORD, CONN.

D. L. HARDING,

Insurance and Loans,

ROOM 28 BANK BLOCK

Insurance Effected in the Following Reliable Companies:

Sun Fire Office London assets	$2,500,000
Phoenix of Hartford, assets	5,700,000
Milwaukee Mechanics, assets	1,150,000
Northwestern National, assets	1,500,000
Mutual Benefit Life, assets	47,000,000
Travelers Accident, assets	10,000,000

Loans made in Sums of $1,000 and up, 6 per cent interest. Security must be gilt edged.

INDIANA INSURANCE COMPANY OF FORT WAYNE.

Paid-Up Capital, $200,000.00.

Insures against loss by fire on Dwellings, Stores or Frame Stores, Churches, School Houses, Hotels and contents. Brick Manufacturing Risks and Lumber Yards at Adequate Rates.

Office in Bank Building, corner of Main and Court streets.

JNO. H. JACOBS, President.

JNO. E. BEAHLER, Secretary.

A. HATTERSLEY & SON,

PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

48 East Main St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

P. E. COX,

PRACTICAL

Sanitary Plumber,

Has opened a shop at

No 20 West Main Street,

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Reasonable Prices

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

Liquor and Opium Habit Cured.

Home Treatment a Specialty.

Consultation by letter. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States. Write for particulars.

CUYLER INSTITUTE,

Suite 57, 163 State St., Chicago, Ill.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Alaska Fur Co

AMERICA'S FOREMOST FURRIERS

STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

LEADERS OF STYLES IN

Sealskin Garments, Wraps, Capes,

AND ALL FUR GOODS.

Send for Catalogue. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

GEARY'S WORLD'S MUSEUM.

Ladies' and Children's Pleasure resort. Positively no disreputable characters admitted. Stage Show, 2:15, 7:30 and 9 p. m., Standard Time. Curiosity Hall open one hour earlier.

LIST of ATTRACTIONS for the WEEK COMMENCING MON., JAN. 18.

Another + Big + Specialty + Show.

Prof. Matthews' Goat Paradox

5 in Number.

5 in Number.

The Greatest Novelty on the American Stage.

Direct from the principal Theatres of Europe.

Dont fail to SEE THEM.

LE + ROY + MILLARD,

Musical King or the Greatest Fool on Earth.

Mr. Burt Hart, the Celebrated Vocal Character Artist. | MISS BELLE EMERSON, OPERATIC VOCALIST AND TYROLEAN WARBLER

Hines & Thompson, Acrobatic Komiky Koons. | BABY EMMA, The Wonderful Child Artist.

THOMAS ROWE, The Human Balloon. | CAPT. R. MILLER of the Late Indian War.

CAPTAIN HINMAN, LIFE SAVER.

Coming Jan. 25, JO JO THE DOG FACE BOY. Coming Feb. 1, Unzie, Australian Wonder.

Coming February 8, DAN. NASH'S PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

WANTED

WANTED—All persons interested, to know that they can obtain bound copies of the revised ordinances at the SENTINEL office for $4.00 per copy. 1-tf

WANTED—An experienced salesman to represent a well known New York house in this section. Address, Wholesale Grocers post office box 972, New York. 8-9t

WANTED—Responsible persons to represent a State Loan corporation in all cities and towns. Liberal terms. The North American Finance company, Minneapolis, Minn. 11-6t

WANTED—A bright, energetic boy to learn shorthand, type writing and bookkeeping, tuition to be paid for in work. Apply at once at McDermut's Fort Wayne Business College, Calhoun street, opposite court house.

WANTED—Boarding; private christian families who would like to give a home to one or two young men at reasonable prices, should send their names to D. F. Bower, general secretary of the city department Y. M. C. A. 13-tf

WANTED, FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. julyAsdmo

WANTED—Agents. You can make from $50 to $75 per month taking orders for J. W. Buel's Grand New Master Work, "Heroes of Unknown Seas and Savage Lands." A large quarto volume of 600 pages, equal to over 1,000 ordinary sized pages, beautifully illustrated, with numerous fine engravings and large double page of plates. The grandest and best-selling book of the age. Our terms are the best. Don't delay, but write for terms at once. Bowser Pub'g. Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 12-1m

WANTED—Wide awake workers everywhere for the greatest book on earth, "Shepp's Photographs of the World;" costing $100,000; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; unparalleled success; Mr. Thos L. Martin, Centerville, Tex., cleared $711 in nine days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minutes; Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in seven hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only $1. Books on credit. Freight paid. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., No. 723 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., or Philadelphia, Pa. 11-M 21-St

WANTED—All persons to know that paid up stock in the Tri-State Building and Loan Association is the best dividend paying investment you can find. Sixty dollars pays for one share of $100, on this $50 you get six per cent. interest, payable in cash, three per cent. twice a year. At the end of a term of eight years your stock matures and you draw out $100 for the $60 paid in. The best citizens of Fort Wayne are managing this company, giving their service without pay for the good of the city and for the benefit of our wage-earners. If you have money you desire to loan, where it will be absolutely safe, call at the office of the company, Pixley-Long Block. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board, front rooms, on first and second floor, 30 West Washington street. 4-1m

FOR RENT—Two new store rooms, and two suites of rooms, four rooms each, for offices, at Nos. 10 and 12 West Wayne street. For particulars call at SENTINEL office. tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—At the SENTINEL Office, bound copies of the revised ordinances. 1-tf

FOR SALE—A house of seven rooms, nearly new; natural gas and other modern improvements. Enquire at 328 East Wayne street.

FOR SALE—The new brick residence, southeast corner Berry and Union streets. All modern conveniences. Apply to O. S. Hanna, at Nuttman & Co.'s bank. 21-tf

FOR SALE—Residence, fifty foot front, eight-room house, on West Wayne street, within one block of Broadway. Will sell cheap. For particulars address "Residence," SENTINEL office. 2-tf

FOR SALE—Trade or cash rent eighteen acres of good garden land, log house, frame barn, good well cistern, situated on free gravel road two miles north of brewery. For further particulars apply to Dr. Niswonger, 281 East Jefferson street, city. Terms to suit purchaser. Cut this out and keep it for further reference. 23-1m

FOR SALE. The Land Company will sell you a desirable lot in Lakeside, and erect you an elegant home, and arrange for you to pay for it in monthly installments. What you are paying in rent would soon secure you a beautiful home. In Lakeside you have graveled avenues, paved sidewalks, electric lights, shade trees, natural gas, and all other privileges of the most favored parts of the city. Office of the Company in Pixley block. 2 tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office and residence, 28 Madison street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

STARTLING FACTS.

The American people are rapidly becoming a race of nervous wrecks, and the following suggests the best remedy: Alphonso Hempfling, of Butler, Pa., swears that when his son was speechless from St. Vitus dance, Dr. Miles' great Restorative Nervine cured him. Mrs. J. R. Miller, of Valparaiso, and J. D. Taylor, of Logansport, Ind., each gained 20 pounds from taking it. Mrs. H. A. Gardner, of Vistula, Ind., was cured of 40 to 50 convulsions a day, and much headache, dizziness, backache, and nervous prostration, by one bottle. Daniel Myers, Brooklyn, Mich., says his daughter was cured of insanity of ten years' standing. Trial bottles, and fine book of marvelous cures, free at druggists. This remedy contains no opiates. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

Sold by C. B. WOODWORTH & CO.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS OF
Tutt's Pills.

It gives Dr. Tutt pleasure to announce that he is now putting up a

TINY LIVER PILL

which is of exceedingly small size, yet retaining all the virtues of the larger ones. They are guaranteed purely vegetable. Both sizes of these pills are still issued. The exact size of TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS is shown in the border of this "ad."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AFFAIRS OF THE RAIL.

How Locomotives are Made to Wear a Reasonable Time—Pick-ups In and About the Shops.

The complicated mechanism of a locomotive calls for constant and watchful care. If it is given unceasing attention it will work continuously without a rest. Like a harness or a wagon, an engine with proper care will last just so long, whether used or unused. The old time fallacy that the joints of an engine needed relaxation and rest has been put on the shelf, forever exploded. The old practice was to give each engineer an engine and when the man lay off to take a rest, the engine was also idle, the relieving crew taking out another engine. Were this plan still in vogue it would necessitate a three-fold expenditure in this department of railroad equipment, as engines which were "resting" would represent so much dead capital invested. Whether worked continually or at intervals, an engine, in the aggregate, can last only about so long, say for twenty to twenty-two or twenty-five years, and this theory being satisfactorily understood, engines are given as close care as a race horse, and are crowded all they will stand. If an engine does not need rest, it needs constant care. There is always a nut that needs tightening or a broken one to be replaced. To properly oil an engine is in itself a work of art and the men who do this work in the roundhouses make a specialty of it and do nothing else. The engineer has nothing to do about oiling his engine except to oversee it done, for his business is to run it, and he has no more to do with oiling it than his fireman, whose sole duty is to shovel in coal. Twice a week an engine is treated to a bath to remove all foreign substances from its flues. In the west, where water is strongly impregnated with alkali, engines are washed out at the end of every trip. The flues of an engine last but a few years, as they become so caked with lime, magnesia and other foreign matter that they are practically useless as heat generators.

BRIEF MENTION.

L. Ballard, a painter in the east shops, is sick

Hugh Logan is at Gallion, Ohio, where his father lies very ill.

Fireman M. L. Roppold resigned his position with the Nickel Plate yesterday

J B Olinger, of the east car shop, has been slightly indisposed for a few days.

J. Garrison, who was on the Pittsburg's sick list, returned to work this morning.

The organ factory is shut down today to permit repairs to be made to the furnace.

John Lynch and Joseph Kinkead, coppersmiths in the Pittsburg shops, have la grippe.

Engineer J. E. Murphy and Fireman J. E. Hunt, of the Grand Rapids road, are sick and off duty.

Frank Fox and M M. Ehrman, machinists in the Pittsburg shops, are off duty on account of sickness.

The turn-table engine at the east car shop has a new whistle, which is quite an improvement on the old one.

Ed Kimmell, who had been employed as a car builder in the Pittsburg shops for some time, resigned yesterday.

John Rost, the Pittsburg blacksmith, had a finger badly mashed last evening. He is off duty pending repairs.

Peter Harbaner has resigned as driver for the American Express company, to take a position as fireman on the Wabash.

Our Nickel Plate railroad friends will read with sorrow the notice of the death of Nelson Lancaster, which appears elsewhere.

Albert Garrison, a fireman on the Chicago and Erie road, with headquarters at Huntington, is ill with the grip at the home of his parents on New Haven avenue.

Governor McKinley states that a practical railway man will be appointed as commissioner of railroads and telegraphs in Ohio. This decision is approved by the railway men of the state

J. F. McVean, William Kirkby and Charles Night are aspirants to office. The former is a telegrapher living in Toledo.

C. H. Bowman, assistant foreman in the Pittsburg paint shop, and his wife, will be the guests of friends in Chicago over Sunday.

William Rohyans, clerk for Foreman P. J. Schead, of the Pittsburg round house, is at his desk this morning, after a week's illness

Joseph Carey was placed on the sick list this morning. He is a blacksmith employed by the Pittsburg. John Monning, same department, returned to work this morning

William Hill is the latest addition to the sick list in the Pittsburg planing mills. There are now nineteen of the employes in this department off duty on account of sickness

Conductor J. M Trimble, of the Pittsburg local freight, who was taken with la grippe a few days ago, is threatened with pneumonia and is very ill. Mrs. Trimble is also sick abed with la grippe.

Michael Finney, of Melita street, is very ill with a combination of asthma and la grippe. He has been confined to his house for several days. Mr. Finney is the night watchman at the Lafayette street crossing of the Wabash road.

Conductor James Finnell, whose train ran into the street car at Chicago Thursday night, went up to that city this morning to testify at the coroner's inquest held over the remains of the victims. The trainmen are exonerated from all blame

Yesterday Dr. Porter lanced and removed a splinter from the hand of J. E. Sunderland, the Wabash baggagemaster, who has been disabled by the injury several days. It is now thought Mr. Sunderland will soon regain the use of the hand.

J. H. Garrison, a painter in the east car shop, is absent from duty on account of being sick with the popular complaint, la grippe. His many friends will be glad to welcome him back in the shop, as soon as he is able, which it is hoped will not be long.

John J. Miner fell against a shafting in the engine room at the Troy Steam laundry yesterday and received severe injuries to his left knee. He was taken to his home on Superior street, where Dr. Metcalf attended him. Mr. Miner is a stationary engineer.

Thirty five engineers and sixteen firemen are on the Pittsburg sick list, most of them suffering with la grippe. Never in the history of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad has the train service been so badly crippled by sickness as at present

The trial of Conductor Dedrick, charged by the Marshall county grand jury with manslaughter, commenced at Plymouth this morning. The case grew out of a fatal accident which happened to a boy who, it is alleged, Mr. Dedrick unlawfully put off the train. The particulars of the accident were given in THE SENTINEL some time ago. The trial attracts great interest in railway circles because of the prominence of the defendant.

E. Edmonds, one of the oldest passenger runners on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road died at his home at Lima Monday, of pneumonia, brought on by an attack of the grip. He had been on the Dayton and Michigan division for twenty five years, and most of the time his run has been between Lima and Toledo. He leaves a widow and four children, his eldest daughter being the wife of Passenger Conductor John Glancy. He was a prominent member of the B of L. E., and a Knight of Pythias.

In the Nick of Time.

The nick of time to stop the course of bladder and kidney complaints is when the organs concerned exhibit a tendency to grow inactive. The healthful impulse toward activity that they receive from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters rescues them from impending danger, and averts such dangerous maladies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Sluggishness of the kidneys increases a liability to chronic rheumatism, gout and dropsy, and since the blood is filtered by these organs in its passage through them, the operation of the Bitters serves a doubly happy purpose. The medicine acts without exciting, like the fiery stimulants of commerce. Malarial, dyspeptic, constipated and nervous invalids are thoroughly relieved by it. Since the advent of that shocking malady, la grippe, it has been widely demonstrating its usefulness as a curative and preventive of it.

LOCAL LINES.

Born, to Mr and Mrs Wilmer Leonard daughter

George Humphrey post will hold a meeting this evening

Born to Mr and Mrs James Reardon, of 71 Dawson street boy

John Soliday, the letter carrier, has recovered from a serious illness

Capt. A. H Dougall is registered at the Richelieu, Little Rock Ark

The local Musicians' Union, No 44, will meet at City band hall February 25

Miss Hattie Miller has been ill for the last few days with a severe sore throat

Louis Lauer, wife and two children, are confined to their beds at their home on Erie street.

James A. Armstrong, the wholesale milliner, and wife will return this evening from New York city

Emanuel Strass has returned home for a few days after a business trip of several weeks for his firm.

The Evening Star club will give their first grand ball Wednesday evening, January 22, at Schroeder's hall

W. W. Wilson, a liveryman of Burgettstown, Pa., is visiting Charles Fulton, the West Wayne street liveryman.

Last evening Mr and Mrs E C. Rurode entertained the West Side Whist club at their West Berry street home.

Miss Josie Rekers gave a very pleasant leap year party last Thursday evening in honor of her sister, Mrs. Hettel, of Lebanon, Ind.

Capt Joseph Kopp, captain of the Wayne commandery, has returned from Denver. The captain is somewhat better, although not entirely restored to health

John W Hayden has just made application for a patent on a trolley conduit system for the purpose of operating street and other railways. It is thought to be a good thing.

Miss Dot Caty, of Sidney, Ohio, who has been the guest of the Rev. T. C. Reade and family, of 225 West Wayne street, for the past few weeks, returned home last evening.

Memorial services will be held Monday evening, at the Baptist Tabernacle, in commemoration of the death of the founder of the order of the A. O. U. W., John J. Upchurch.

About sixteen ladies participated in a very pleasant progressive euchre party given yesterday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Leopold Freiburger, in compliment to Mrs. Dr. Aaron, of Buffalo, N. Y.

They Never Fail.

J. N Harris, 3 Fulton Market, New York City, says:

"I have been using BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the last fifteen years. There is nothing equal to them as Blood Purifiers and Liver Regulators. But I wish to state how remarkably they cure rheumatism, and how easily; I was affected by rheumatism in the legs. My business (wholesale fish dealer) naturally leads me to damp places. I could not walk, and at night I suffered fearfully. I tried Balsams, Sarsaparillas, and all kinds of tinctures, but they did me no good, and I was afraid of being a cripple. I finally commenced using BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I took two every night for ten nights, then I began to improve. I continued taking them for forty days and I got entirely well. Now, when ever sick, I take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They never fail."

A commission man in Sparta, Wis., has failed for $60,000, with $1,200 of assets in sight.

Railroad men, engineers, mechanics, printers, firemen—in fact, everybody—should use the "Horse Brand" Castile Soap, which is made of the pure and best cocoanut oil and will wash quicker and cleaner than any other soap on the market. It leaves the skin soft and fair and is a sure remedy for dandruff, tetter, pimples, salt rheum and other skin diseases. For sale by all grocers at the small price of 5c per ½ pound, or 10c per ½ pound cakes; worth ten times more. july18-sa26t.

The finest opals in the world come from Australia.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. The first bottle guaranteed to benefit, 75 cents. Sold by C. B. Woodworth & Co., druggists, Fort Wayne. 1-6-3mo

Cork is the bark taken from a species of oak tree.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration and in most cases removes the tumors. All druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

The Chinese are beginning to appear in Africa.

YOUTH AND BEAUTY

preserved by using the marvel of the age "LEAURELLE OIL." Though called an oil is more the nature of an expressed juice, possesses peculiar properties preventing formation of Wrinkles or tendency to Ageing of the skin. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.
E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

COCKROACHES, FLIES, ants, bed bugs, rats, mice, sparrows, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."

Nervous Weakness, Genital Indifference, Sexual Debility, cured by "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER."

NOTICE

To owners of property abutting on lot 7, Hanna's addition.

To owners of property abutting on Barr street near the New York, Chicago and Saint Louis railway.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the common council has by resolution declared a necessity to exist for the said improvements in the manner and form hereinafter stated.

And for the purpose of giving you and each of you and all others interested therein an opportunity to be heard and make any and all objections you may desire as to the necessity for the making and construction of said improvements, the council has ordered a meeting of a special committee thereof to be held in the council chamber in the city of Fort Wayne, February 8, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. to hear your said objections and to report the same to the common council of which you will all take due notice.

The nature and character of each particular improvement is as follows: The sidewalk on the north side of Wayne street, abutting on lot 7, Hanna's addition, be graded to a width of 12 feet and paved with stone flagging 3 feet long and 3 inches thick.

A 24 foot double ring brick sewer with the necessary manholes, sandpits and connections be constructed on Barr street from the brick sewer now constructed on the south side of the New York, Chicago and Saint Louis railroad to the brick sewer on the north side of said railroad.

By order of the common council.
RUDY C. REINEWALD,
jan16 23-30 City Clerk

SPIDER AND FLY

Is the Attraction at the Masonic Temple Next Tuesday Evening.

Mr M B Leavitt's "Spider and Fly" will be presented at the Masonic Temple Tuesday evening. Mr Leavitt last summer scoured Europe for novelties for his "Spider and Fly" company, and the result was that he secured forty European celebrities—pantomimists, dancers, premieres and secundas, comedians and specialists—none of whom have ever previously been seen in this country. The organization of a spectacular, burlesque, pantomimic extravaganza such as "Spider and Fly," with its equipment of special scenery, costumes, armor, mechanical and electrical effects, is a tremendous undertaking. The cost of the equipment and organization of such a production often reaches stupendous figures. Indeed it is said that $20,000 is invested in "Spider and Fly."

"Held by the Enemy" will be the attraction next Saturday evening

Surer foundation cannot be laid than the real merit which is the solid base for the monumental success of Hood's Sarsaparilla

A New York jeweler has a cigarette holder worth $160.

My Nerves Are All Right

And I have gained 10 pounds in 6 months, as the result of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, says Mr. B. H. Rose of the firm of Rose & Eddy, Rochester, N. Y. "I had almost

Chronic Dyspepsia

My digestion being very bad, and I was broken down from overwork so that I could not sleep nights. But my stomach is now in perfect condition, and for all the above benefit my gratitude is due Hood's Sarsaparilla."

"Water-Brash

And dyspepsia troubled me for 10 years, and after trying various things I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The **effect is marvelous** as I seem to be almost entirely cured." J. M. JOHNSON, 427 10th Street, Toledo, Ohio. If you suffer from

Indigestion

Or dyspeptic trouble try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gently tones and stimulates the stomach, assists digestion and creates an appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Special Prices on Sleigh Robes!

We have just placed on sale in our Fur Rug Department, an elegant line of Fur Carriage and Sleigh Robes, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

$13.85

Will buy of us a solid Oak Sideboard, well worth $20. This is a special purchase of Sideboards, secured of a manufacturer who had to have the money for them

NO BACK

PARLOR -:- LOUNGES.

We show this week, in our large Court Street window, a number of these very popular parlor pieces, covered in Wilton Rugs and most elegantly upholstered in our own upholstering department

CHENILLE

CURTAINS.

We have just opened an elegant new line of these goods in the latest spring designs.

FOSTER Furniture Company.

ONE YEAR. 100 PER CENT PROFIT.
Invest in Chicago Real Estate.
We deal in **EVANSTON** Property.
The Athens of the West.
The Largest and Finest Suburb of
CHICAGO

We have the best property in the market to-day for Homes, for Investment, for Speculation.

Only 30 Minutes Ride from Center of the City

Hundreds of fortunes have been made in the past in Chicago Real Estate and Thousands will be made in the future

Lots only $10 per front foot and upwards. $25 Cash. Balance $10 per month.

Buy before the advance in prices sure to follow in the Spring.

Write to us for our beautifully Illustrated Map of Evanston, which will give you full particulars

E. T. PAUL & CO., 116 LaSalle St., Chicago.

GAULT HOUSE,

Cor. Madison & Clinton Sts.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Rates $2.00 and $2.50 Per Day.
GIVE US A TRIAL.

J M. E. RIEDEL
ARCHITECT,
SCHMITZ BLOCK, Third Floor.

DR. T. J. DILLS.
10 WEST BERRY STREET.
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. and 1:30 to 4 p.m.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D.D.
New York City.
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.
Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D.,
"The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave.,
New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

Ely's Cream Balm For

CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER ... HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

ARCADE MUSIC STORE.

ALL persons desiring to purchase MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, will do well to call on S. A. Karn, who recently visited New York Factories and purchased the finest line of Pianos and other Musical Instruments ever brought to the city, among which is the James and Holstrom Transposing-Key-Board Piano, the greatest invention of the age. Also, something entirely new in Music Boxes—the Parlor Music Box, Manufactured by Steinway & Kramer, of New York. As Mr. Karn has made

SPECIAL SELECTIONS

—FOR THE—

HOLIDAY TRADE

He is prepared to give you better bargains than any other house in the city. A full line of goods at reasonable prices, and on payments and terms to suit the customer.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

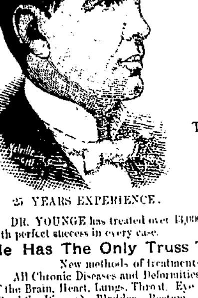
ROOMS 2 and 4 ARCADE,

FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

THE OLDEST, THE LARGEST AND THE BEST.
INCORPORATED.

YOUNGE'S
Medical and Surgical Institute.

Cor. Calhoun and Wayne Sts.



J. W. YOUNGE, M. D.,
—THE—
Ablest Specialist
IN THE CITY.

OFFICE DAYS:
Thursday,
Friday,
Saturday,
Sunday.

25 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

DR. YOUNGE has treated over 13,000 Patients in the state since 1872, and with perfect success in every case.

He Has The Only Truss That Will Cure Hernia

New methods of treatments and new remedies used.

All Chronic Diseases and Deformities treated successfully—such as diseases of the Brain, Heart, Lungs, Throat, Eye and Ear, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys (Bright's Disease), Bladder, Rectum, Female Diseases, Impotency, Gleet, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Diseases, Catarrh, Rupture, Piles, Stricture, Diabetes, Etc., Etc.

CONSUMPTION and CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Cancers and All Tumors Cured Without Pain or Use of the Knife.

As God has prepared an antidote for the sin sick soul, so has He prepared antidotes for a diseased-sick body. These can be found at

Dr. Younge's Medical and Surgical Institute.

After an examination we will tell you just what we can do for you. If we cannot benefit or cure you, we will frankly and honestly tell you so. Patients can be treated successfully at a distance. Write for examination and question blanks.

Street Cars and Carriages direct to the Institute.

CALL ON or ADDRESS,

DR J. W. YOUNGE, President,

Corner Calhoun and Wayne Sts., - - - Fort Wayne, Ind.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

MR. B LEAVITT'S New Grand Spectacular Pantomimic Burlesque

"Spider and Fly!"

An Entirely New Production this Season. Organized in Europe at an outlay of over

$20,000.

46 EUROPEAN CELEBRITIES 46

The Brightest Features of Opera Comedy Spectacle, Pantomimic and high class Vaudeville, Brilliantly Blended.

Prices: 25, 50, 75c and $1.
Seats on Sale Monday.

Advantages
—OF THE—

Union Central Life Insurance Co.

Has the lowest death loss, realizes the highest rate of interest on its investments, largest dividends to policy holders, no assets invested in railroads or other securities that fluctuate in value, policies incontestible and non forfeitable, no restrictions as to residence or travel, policies after three years are carried in force without surrender of policy or notice to company, endowment policies issued at life rates.

The above with the noted liberality of dealing with its policy holders, demonstrates the fact that the Union Central is the company to insure with

Chas. E. Everett,

General Agent,
Second Floor,
New Bank Building,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

ARCADE CIGAR STORE!
STORE ROOM NO. 14.

Have a choice selection of Key West and Domestic Cigars. Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Nothing pleases a smoker better than a box of cigars for a present.

Give Us a Call.

CLARK & PIEPENBRINK,
PROPRIETORS.

WAH KEE & CO.,

TEA STORE.
Chinese and Japanese Bazaar.

Tea Imported right from the Old Country, guaranteed pure and sold at reasonable prices.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY WORK.
8 West Wayne St.
Branch Laundry, 203 Calhoun St.

TO REDUCE OUR HEAVY STOCK BEFORE INVENTORY

We will offer for the next Thirty Days a Liberal Cash Discount on all Heavy Weight Overcoats.

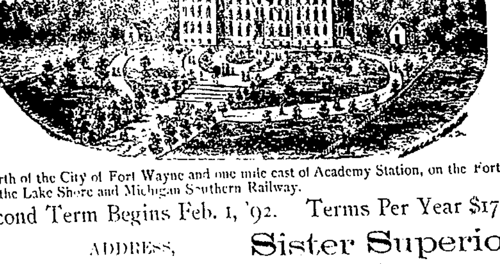
Pea Jackets and Vests, and Winter Clothing.

Those who have not already bought should avail themselves of this opportunity to Save Money.

Plenty of Winter Weather to come, and a Good Assortmen to Select from.

PIXLEY & COMPANY.

The Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart



Is North of the City of Fort Wayne and one mile east of Academy Station, on the Fort Wayne branch of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

Second Term Begins Feb. 1, '92. Terms Per Year $170.

ADDRESS, **Sister Superior,**

ACADEMY P. O., ALLEN COUNTY, Ind.

Safety in the Midst of Danger.

The world moves, and we move with it, or we are left behind. Experience has proved the perfect safety of using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the midst of danger. Thousands of a relapse, well knowing it is the safest remedy against the disease. Why not use it for a cough? Why not use it for a cold? Why not use it for the first symptom of a cough? It has been in use for a quarter of a century, and has never yet been known to fail in producing immediate relief. It is the best medicine for croup. It is in fact, the best medicine for all lung diseases, and is sold everywhere in full size bottles at 25 cents. Some dealers may try to sell you a cheaper article upon the plea that it is just as good as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be deceived, but be sure you get what you call for. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a regular prescription, and is the best cough medicine in the world. It is compounded by a regular physician, who has had more experience in treating coughs than any other man living. Its ingredients are well known to the medical profession to be the best remedies for coughs, colds, and all lung diseases. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. Price only 25 cents.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.

A HEALTHY TONIC FOR INVALIDS OF ALL KINDS.

Humorous Anecdotes Gleaned from Various Sources — Something Funny This Way Will Make Anybody Sleep Well Better Than Medicine When Taken Before Retiring.

Catch Them After Dinner.

Mr. O'Hooligan: Take my advice, me boy, an' whenever yez hev an important errand wid a gentleman, don't go through him till after he's had his dinner. Arthur Bonner's Jokes.

"Well, it was a little after dinner that happened."

"Begorra, I'm Old and to him is for doing Old born kill outcomes." Jewish Comic Journal.

Freddie Was All Right.

Indulgent Aunt Why, Freddie, how came you to go to the Christmas package before I came home?

Young Hopeful: Why, auntie, the policeman said he guessed some little boy round here was goin' to be made happy with these things, and as I the only little boy round here He meant me.

Looking Both Ways.

Mrs. Backup—Before we were married you called me your "checkered beauty."

Backup—Yes, and my little hopeful, freckled, redhaired darling didn't manifest a protest. Puck.

He Dropped.

Aged Woman—Ain't you will meet me, darling, at the entrance to Schenk's Park at 7 o'clock?

Fair One—Impossible, dear!

—You duty-bound father will prevent it?

—Not at all. But you know that that is the hour for darling Puggie's bath, and I can't put off the operation." Pittsburgh Bulletin.

From Arkansas.

An Arkansas editor retiring from the editorial sanctum of a newspaper said: "It is with a feeling of distress that we retire from the active control of this paper, but we leave our journal with a gentleman that is older than we are, financially, to handle it. This gentleman is well known in this community. He is the Sheriff."—Jewish Messenger.

Necessity Protection

Past Little Boy I thought you said you lived in a flat.

Second Little Boy—Wot does tell story.

"What do you folks want w'd a crying baby building like that? Ain't it a tenth story flat?

"We has to have him. Mamma always takes him along when she wants to talk to the janitor."—Good News.

A Regard for Proprieties.

Mr. Wickwire—Isn't this society reporter mistaken in speaking of "Mrs. J. Bellington Betts, Jr.?" didn't know there was any junior Betts.

Mrs. Wickwire—That's just a notion of hers. She is his second wife, still pays alimony to the first one.—Indianapolis Journal.

Brent and Meat.

Millicent—Arthur is so noble, so high bred—

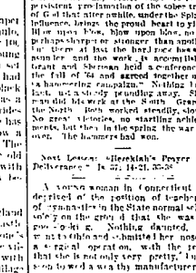
Millicent's Pa—He will so high "meat" for Tom ser some night in the near future if he doesn't cease his visits here.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Gathering Information.

Lord Noodleby—And which do you saw best people live in New York?

Mandeville—Well, I rather prefer to live along Fifth avenue. We keep our pieces on the river front.—Jury.

Business-Like Methods.



Finklespiel (putting in a fifty-cent piece and taking out a penny)—Two per read obf for cash.—Judge.

Comparative Worth.

"What are you crying for, my daughter?"

"That Jones girl next door got a fan for her Christmas present."

"Well, we've present you with a new piano?"

"Yes; but her gift came straight from Paris."—Judge.

He Was Not Sure.

"Women don't marry men," said the stickler for correct English in a dogmatic tone. "It is men who marry women."

"Don't know about that," commented a man with a mind not of "I don't know about that."—Life.

Moral Courage.

Teacher—For what was George Washington noted?

Dora Hopes—He told the truth when questioned about his family tree.—Brooklyn Life.

A CENTRAL American newspaper tells of a man living in San Paulo, Brazil, who is considerably over 100 years old and wife is growing young again. He has recently grown a set of teeth, and his hair, which had turned gray, is now almost black again. He is in active business as a blacksmith and is actually he rides over ten leagues in a day. He has been married three times, is now a widower and is quite wealthy. The paper casually remarks that the old man suffered greatly at one time with a tumor, but this was cured by being cut by an ox."

A PARTY recently held in England was arranged to represent the castle and Village of Hawarden, old home of country seat. The streets of the village were filled with stalls in lieu with attractive wares, and in the village and castle were prettily decorated and gayly illuminated. One of the most amusing exhibits was a large fox, obtained from a tree recently felled by Mr. Gladstone in Hawarden Park, and was cut up in small portions, which sold readily.

The Honest Competitor.

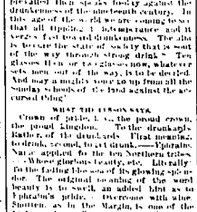
"Oh, of course I'm going to marry the man who wants me," said the girl. "I want to be independent and be able to do what I please, and I have noticed that the man who wants you most can't pay much attention to you."

"Well, I don't think it was I very long ago," said the Mr. Jones, thoughtfully. "I was a poor man, and I have noticed that the man who wants you most can't pay much attention to you."

"Why, I don't think it was I very long ago," said the Mr. Jones, thoughtfully. "I was a poor man, and I have noticed that the man who wants you most can't pay much attention to you."

"The Pro and Con." Texas Siftings.

Incident of Travel in the New Jerusalem.



Passenger—What was that glaring light we passed just now, Captain?

Captain—Oh, that was a stream of lightning we encountered. Texas Siftings.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Study Prepared by the Sunday-School Lesson Committee of Indiana.

Overlooked with Wisdom.

The lesson for Sunday, Jan. 17, may be found in Isaiah 55.

INTRODUCTION.

A lesson on "Spiritual Drinking." What it is? Is it spiritual or intellectual or of both? Is it not with the direction of the thoughts to the truth, and the spirit pilgrimage that speaks against the drunkenness that prevailed so widely and so fearfully in the drunkenness of the nineteenth century. In this age of the world we are coming to see that all drinking is not drunkenness. Tea is a very fine and drunkenness. The dim because the state of society that is sent out of the way through strong drink, or glasses from or tea glasses, or wine, or ale, or cider, or of any, is to be deplored. And may a mighty wave come up from all the Sunday schools of the land against the accursed thing.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

Come ye! Bible, 1—the proud crown, the drunkards. To the Scriptures, Father, of the drunkards. That meaning, feeling, ground, to a crown. Ephraim. Yet spoken of the new testament. Bible.

—Whose glorious beauty, etc. literally fading flower. Ephraim, the glowing spirit. The original is nothing, and the word beauty is to such, an added hint as to the glorious beauty. Ephraim, the Spirit. Ephraim, as in the Margin, is one of the tribes. Ephraim. Text suggestive. Text is earlier of Ephraim, and Ephraim. Ephraim. Text suggestive reading of Jesus in the Dialogue. Ephraim. Ephraim.

—The Lord hath a mighty and strong one, i. e., the Lord himself. The Holiness, however, reads, a mighty and strong one is the Lord.—With the hand. Possibly refer to the King of Assyria, who was text's positive hand here.

Under foot. That is, the Assyrian army. Fairly lies in the Hebrew for emphasis, though last in the English.

Hasty fruit. Revision: first ripe figs. Ripe, or, of course, not, and to be sold and eaten.—He that beholdeth upon. Onward in the Hebrew, seeker of inspiration.—Hath it up. A strong word. To devour greedily, to swallow. Hosea 8. 8. (Israel is swallowed up.")

A crown of glory. In contrast with the crown of pride in v. 1. Text. God-trust vs. Self-trust.—The residue. Text. Ephraim remnant at the South, God's judgment preying all human glory to be vanity. The Hebrew meaning of Shear, well here, is to be firm and anything.

Turn the battle in the gate. A difficult passage. See Variations. The King James rendering is quite literal, the reference being probably driving the enemy back to the gates of their own city, i. e., complete discomfiture or rout.

But they also. Rather, those, as in Revision, i. e., Judah, nearer home. The word is emphatic in the Hebrew. Have erred. Have meaning of the word is tried about. Very sings actively supplied in the Margin—out of the way. Another suggestive meaning of the word is to stagger. Perhaps we might to translate, and so give strong, quite relating to the prophetic words. —Err in vision, or reel in vision, a graphic touch.—Stumble. Hebrew, to err, to err fro. Evidently there were drunken men in that day, and Isaiah had seen them, perhaps, if not reeled.

Vomit and filthiness. Our English, perhaps fortunately, supposes in part the obscure significance. A filthy and foul image of the after orgies.—So that there is no place clean. Hebrew, No place, i. e., no place left, all full of uncleanliness. Suggesting the Hebrew of Mal. 3: 18.

Wizard from the milk and drawn from the breasts. A puzzling construction. The Revision makes this also interpretative. The implication is, at any rate is that Israel is like unto a babe for instruction. I am inclined to take this as direct discourse, as the second pronoun would seem.

For precept must be upon precept. Literally, For precept upon precept. Or, as in Revision, "It is precept upon precept." This word itself is in motion, precept form, precept upon precept, accented. It refers to the familiar methods of the school-room.

Stammering lips. Or babbling lips, referring to the tones or other peculiarities of foreigners. Psa. 33: 19.—Will he speak. Revision, speaking in judgment through the invaders.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

Woe to the crown of pride. Satan is slain, but he often overreaches himself. His disciples usually result from his own overreaching arrogance. Does he not seem to be verging toward such now? I have seen the prince of the air that pioneer of modern evangelism, Eldor Charles Finney. He is relearning the origin of the Washington-Temperance movement. Perhaps he perhaps than to any other man. He instances it in a sermon on "Why the wicked live and the godly die." Lo! that which, 50 years ago, is, in modern times. In 1839, as I said the friends in a temperance meeting the other night, God sent me to Baltimore to preach. God began the work in the best place among drunkards. The rum-sellers became very pouch out of patience because they were losing their customers. They became very much filled with wrath and malice toward the unworthy Baptist preacher whom God employed in leading the sacramental lost from conquest to conquest, and they swore vengeance upon him. The young man constituted a temperance society and invited me one night to preach a sermon on temperance. I agreed to do so. The rum-sellers had a meeting and appointed a delegation to go and hear my sermon and report. They came in and sat down behind the door, and as the sermon went on and solemn, pointed, pungent truths were preached, they began to feel the power of God's truth. After service they went back to make a report, and the old rum-seller behind the door said, "What report have you to make? Well, said one, 'we heard a great deal more than from poetry.'—The rum-seller began to feel indignant and vindictive and poured out his anathemas against the Baptist, that man abused, said Mr. Choll, one of the men. "I believe that he is a good man and that he is doing good work." "Well, I'll challenge him any more I will leave your house." Mr. Blindfold was in a rage. He rose up put on his hat, and said, 'I will never drink another drop in your house so long as my name is Mitchell,' and he, on the way home, said he, 'Why can I not resist or let or drink, and drink drop anywhere?' 'I will do it,' said he; and that night they put up a pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drink; and there began the Washingtonian reform that relied over the Eastern States, and converted thousands of drunkards to sobriety.

They are out of the way through strong drink. It is the disturbing element in all our lives of disorder and misery. It is not all unlike, but that all are affected; the air is poisoned with it. The pulpit, in Congress, even the preacher in the pulpit, feels its dire power. The little children on their way to school catch its fumes and their delicate sensibilities are at first shocked and afterward dulled. You recall the train that left the track in Indiana and carried the three revivers to their untimely graves. In the sun-picture report it was whisky that displaced the switch? Out of the way through strong drink." It seems as if such whisky were brought today it "coiled and hurts, has, nettles, crawls and stings like a serpent. Then when we may say, 'it is the devil's,' utterly and completely the devil's? Let it alone.

Line upon line, line upon line; here a little and there a little. The reference is to dull, provoke beating in of the truth. But is there any better way? It is the persistent presentation of the other truth of a better state, under the Spirit's influence, brings the proud heart to yield. We may upon line, line upon line, or perhaps sharper or stronger than another. Or there at last the hard place has split open for the work is accomplished. Grant and Sherman held a conference in the fall of '64 and agreed together upon "a hammering campaign." Nothing brilliant, but a steady pounding away. Sherman did his work at the South. Grant at the North. Both worked steadily, slowly. No great victories, no startling achievements, but when in the spring the war was over, the hammers had won.

Not Lessons Alone—Jeremiah's Prayer and Deliverance. Jer. 38: 14-21, 39:15.

A young woman in Connecticut was despised of her petition of taking a course of gymnastics in the State normal school only on the ground that she was not strong enough. Nothing daunted, she went to the school and exhibited her nose to a surgical operation, with the result that she is not only very pretty, but is also topped with a very manufacturer.

Niagara Falls people are sanguine that death of sin is are daily committing sin do by allowing themselves to be caught in the rapids above the falls and swept over the brink. The other night a dozen hunters picked up one dead duck in the river below the falls.

LINCOLN'S FIRST DOLLAR.

What the President Considered the Most Important Transference in His Life.

One evening in the executive chamber there were present a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Seward. He says the National Stockman. A point in the conversation suggesting the thought, Mr. Lincoln said: "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?"

"No," said Mr. Seward.

"Well," said he, "I was about eighteen years of age—belonged, you know, to what they called down South, the 'poor white trash.' Negroes and slaves were nobody there. But I had succeeded in raising, chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce, as I thought, to justify me in taking it down the river to sell. After much persuasion I got the consent of my mother to go and constructed a flatboat large enough to take a barrel or two of things that we gathered, with a bed and a little bundle, down to New Orleans. A steamer was coming down the river. We have, you know, no wharves along the Western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings, for them to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board. I was contemplating my new flatboat and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any way, when two men came down to the shore in carriages with trunks and looking at the different boats singled mine and asked: 'Who owns this?' I answered somewhat modestly, 'I do.' 'Will you take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' said one of them. 'Certainly,' said I. I was glad to have the opportunity to earn something. I supposed they might want to row or pull. The trunks were put on my flatboat, the passengers sat down themselves on the trunks and I pushed them out to the steamer. They got on board and I pushed my flatboat back and put on the deck. The steamer was about to put on steam again when I called out that they had forgotten to pay me. Each took from his pocket a silver half-dollar and threw it on the floor of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money.

"Gentlemen, you may think it a very little thing, and in these days it seems to me a little, but it was the most important occurrence in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, a poor boy, had earned $1 in less than a day, and by honest work. The world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a more hopeful and confident being from that time."

Senator Gordon's Severest Sound.

In speaking about a sound received in the check at the battle of Sharpsburg Senator Gordon not long ago told a curious story which illustrates a feature of his character which will come into play during his forthcoming career. It is the fact that Gordon never loses his head, and that he can think under any circumstances. Said Gen. Gordon:

"While I lay there wounded on the field my mind went through a curious process of reasoning. I thought I had been struck by a cannon ball, and I said to myself: 'I have been struck in the head by a cannon ball, solid shot. It has carried away my head. I can feel that there is a little piece of the skull left on the left side. But my brains must be gone entirely. Now I know I am dead. I can still thinking. And how can a man think with his head shot off? And, if I am thinking, I cannot be dead. And yet no man can live after his head is shot off. Still, I must be dead because after I am dead, but my body cannot have action. Now, if I can lift my leg then it must be that I am alive. I will try that. Can I? Yes. I can. See it rising. I am not dead, after all.' And with that I woke up and found that my head was still on, but I reasoned as philosophically and logically over the matter as though I was in my office."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Powerful Argument.

A Chinaman was the subject of the annoying attentions of a hoodlum on an up-town train on the Sixth avenue road last night. Across from him sat a Bowery b'hoy' who seemed by his walk who felt said something should be done to cause the man to desist from such manifestations of his exuberant spirits such as tilting the Chinaman's hat over his eyes, pulling his cue, punching his ribs, and so on to which the Celestial made no response and offered no resentment. The gentleman, small of stature, finally determined to put a stop to it, and, assured that the guard did not propose to interfere, requested the man to desist. This elicited an impudent reply, and a desire to know what he proposed to do about it. Finally, angered beyond control, the gentleman should be more his gloves, and had one partially off when a stalwart negro, who had been a silent, interested spectator of the scene, stepped up and remarked: "Your needn't take your gloves, sah. I'll just attend to this business myself, sah. Pardon me, sah." And with this he took a seat alongside the nonsensome tough with a quiet, businesslike air, and he didn't have more trouble all the way up the road—and they all have traveled together to Harlem.—New York Recorder.

The Negro Juror Agreed.

A good story is told of a juryman in a recent case tried in the Federal Court at Augusta. The jury was all white with the exception of one negro. The case was given to the jury side to it, and clearly against the defendant. The damages amounted to something like $10,000, and when the jury retired their minds were already made up to a verdict for the full amount for the plaintiff. But the negro juryman was obstinate. "Gemblum," he said, "I see yonse all dun fixed your minds agin Mr. —— Now, I'se friendly to this man and for him every time." Argument as to the law and equity of the case failed to turn the negro, until at last one juryman said: "But, Jimes, we can't do Mr. —— any harm. We are bound to render this verdict against him, but he hasn't got anything, and I don't see how it can ever be collected. He will never have to pay. That's what I'm afraid of." Light dawned. "Yo' say Mr. —— won't never have to pay? He ain't got nothing as they can tech, and hain't put him in prison if he don't pay up. Well, considerd that is so, and long as yonse all dun fixed it so, I'm willing to sign the verdict." And he signed.—Savannah (Ga.) News.

A Cautious Sleep-Walker.

All somnambulists should adopt the plan of a lunatic (N. Y.) sleepwalker if they wish to avoid a disastrous ending to their nocturnal travels. The lunatic man keeps a treadmill beside his bed, where he will step on it the minute he gets up. He can then walk in his sleep all night without being in danger of tumbling down a wall or falling off a roof.

The Veteran of the Mexican War.

Samuel L. McFadin whose portrait appears above, is a prominent citizen of Logansport, Ind., and one of but seventeen surviving veterans of a company of ninety two young men who left that city forty five years ago for the seat of War in Mexico. He now holds the position of Sergeant of National Guards, and although well advanced in years is still hearty and hale. In writing of his health he says:—I had been troubled for a long time with rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints and could hardly get around. Suffered great pain night and day. After trying many different kinds of medicines and finding no relief, at last through the advice of a friend I purchased Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root from one of our leading druggists, H. F. Keeling, and must say it has helped me wonderfully, as I now walk without pain.

It is the only medicine that has done me any good, and has been a great benefit in invigorating and building up my system, greatly assisting the liver, kidneys and digestive organs. This is the first recommendation I have ever given a medicine and it affords me pleasure to call the attention of the public to the merits of this wonderful specific. Those who try Swamp-Root have generally first employed the family physician, or used all the prescriptions within their reach without benefit. As a last resort, when their case has become chronic, thoroughly complicated and their constitution run down, then they take this remedy, and it is just such cases and cures that have made Swamp-Root famous and given it a world-wide reputation.

The Crank and the Dealer.

Wild-Eyed Crank—Gimme some dynamite.

Dealer—Yes, sir. How much, sir?

Crank—Enough ter blow up a big building and kill everybody in it.

Dealer—Yes, sir. You'll need about ten pounds, sir. How many cents, sir—dollar, sir.

Crank—Ain't got no dollar.

Dealer—Then you can't have the dynamite.

Crank—I've got the dynamite, an' if you don't shut up I'll throw it at you. Sen? Good mornin'

Dealer (to himself)—That fellow ought to be in the penitentiary. He's a barefaced swindler.—New York Weekly.

A Surprised Farmer.

An East Dover (Me.) farmer had a mare something over twenty years old, and not thinking it advisable to winter her spoke to some boys to take her out, shoot her and bury her for a money consideration. Boys Nos. 1 and 2 did the job all right, but No. 3, not knowing the mare had been killed, wrote the following day to the farmer's barn and finding an animal in the stable took him out and led him down to a piece of woods, shot and buried him. Imagine the farmer's surprise on coming home to find that boy No. 3 had shot and buried a nice 3-year-old, with the neighborhood of $200.—Boston Transcript.

Nothing Like It.

For seven long years I suffered more or less with Kidney and Liver Complaint, and during that time doctored with a number of physicians, who pronounced my case as beyond cure. I found no Remedy like Swamp-Root and to-day, thank God, I am a well woman.

MRS. A. WHITCOMB, Ollo, Ind.

Pencil Protector.

A new discovery has been made by railroad clerks in Pittsburgh regarding the saving of lead pencils. The new idea to preserve a soft pencil is to take a gross of the useful article and place them in a jar of linseed oil. Allow them to remain in soak until the oil thoroughly permeates every particle of the wood and lead. This has the effect of softening the mineral, at the same time making it tough and durable. It has been found very useful and saving, an ordinary pencil being used twice as long under the new treatment.

A Remedy for the Grippe Cough.

"A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the grippe is Kemp's Balsam, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. In cases of the grippe making fifty miles an hour has all he can do to keep a sharp lookout for signals, 'Stop,' 'Look out,' 'Ease,' 'Ease,' etc., should be left to some other man." Buffalo Commercial.

The Only One Ever Printed Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Diamond" on everything they make and sell. Look for it, find them the name of the word, and they will return you some BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS, OR SAMPLES FREE.

One of the wonders of Australia, and one of the greatest natural curiosities of the world, is the Mount Morgan gold mine, situated in Queensland. The precious metal contained in this mine, which has paid a dividend of not less than $6,000,000 in a year, was deposited by a hot spring.

A DEEP-SEATED COUGH, cruelle tries the lungs and reduces the general strength. A prudent resort for the sufferer is to use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy for all troubles with Throat, Bronchitis, or any Pulmonary affection.

"MORTEN GRUCKER"—One who does not advert re.

Like Magic

Is the effect also in many cases, can of Dyspepsia tablets by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Prepared in the form of lozenges, tablets as well as in the best liquid sarsaparilla, this excellent medicine acts as quickly as a dose of salts. It is not to relieve and disagreeable, but it is not to relieve and disagreeable, but it is not to relieve and disagreeable, but it

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

FIRST CLOCK OF WHICH THE WORLD HAS KNOWLEDGE.

The Flight of Time—God Rules the Shadows—Daybreak on the Heights of the Mountain Tops—Full Report of a Remarkable Discourse.

Sundial of Ahaz.

Dr. Talmage's text was II Kings xx, 11, "And Isaiah the prophet cried unto the Lord: and he brought the shadow ten degrees backward, by which it had gone down in the dial of Ahaz."

Here is the first clock or watch or chronometer or timepiece of which the world has any knowledge. But it was a watch that did not tick and a clock that did not strike. It was a sundial. Ahaz, the king, invented it. Between the hours given to statecraft and the cares of office he invented something by which he could tell the time of day. This sundial may have been a great column, and when the shadow of that column reached one point it was 9 o'clock a. m., and when it reached another point it was 3 o'clock p. m., and all the hour and half hours were so measured. Or it may have been a flight of stairs such as may now be found in Hindostan and other old countries, and when the shadow reached one step it was 10 o'clock a. m., or another step it was 4 o'clock p. m., and likewise other hours may have been indicated.

The clepsydra or water clock followed the sundial, and the sandglass followed clepsydra. Then came the candle clock of Alfred the Great, and the candle was marked into three parts, and while the first part was burning he gave himself to religion, and while the second part was burning he gave himself to politics, and while the third part was burning he gave himself to rest. After awhile came the wheel and weight clock, and Pope Sylvester the Second was its most important inventor. And the skill of centuries of exquisite mechanism toiled at the timepieces until the world had the Vick's clock of the Fourteenth century, and Huyghens, the inventor, swung the first pendulum, and Dr. Hooke contrived the recoil escapement.

And the "endless chain" followed, and the "ratchet and pinion lever" took its place, and the compensation balance and the stemwinder followed, and now we have the buzz and clang of the great clock and watch factories of Switzerland and Germany and England and America turning out what seems to be the perfection of timepieces. It took the world 6,000 years to make the present chronometer. So with the measurement of longer spaces than minutes and hours.

Time was calculated from new moon to new moon; then from harvest to harvest. Then the year was pronounced to be 354 days and then 360 days and, not until a long while after, 365 days. Then events were calculated from the foundation of Rome, afterward from the Olympic games. Then the Babylonians had their measurement of the year, and the Romans theirs, and the Armenians theirs, and the Hindoos theirs.

Chronology was busy for centuries studying monuments, inscriptions, coins, mummies, and astronomy, trying to lay a plan by which all questions of dates might be settled and events put in their right place in the procession of the ages. But the chronologists only heaped up a mountain of confusion and bewilderment until in the sixth century Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, said, "Let everything date from the birth at Bethlehem of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world.

The abbot proposed to have things dated backward and forward from that great event. What a splendid thought for the world! What a mighty thing for Christianity! It would have been most natural to date everything from the creation of world. But I am glad the chronologists could not easily guess how old the world was in order to get the nations in the habit of dating from that occurrence in its documents and histories.

Forever fixed is it that all history is to be dated with reference to the birth of Christ, and, this matter settled, Hales, the chief chronologist, declared that the world was made 5,411 years before Christ, and the deluge came 3,150 years before Christ, and all the illustrious events of the last nineteen centuries and all the great events of all time to come have been or shall be dated from the birth of Christ. These things I say that you may know what a watch is, what a clock is, what an almanac is, and learn to appreciate through what toils and hardships and perplexities the world came to its present conveniences and comforts, and to help you to more respectful consideration of the sundial of Ahaz planted in my text.

We are told that Hezekiah, the king, was dying of a boil. It must have been one of the worst kind of carbuncles, a boil without any central core and sometimes deathful. A fig was put upon it as a poultice. Hezekiah did not want to die then. His son, who was to take the kingdom, had not yet been born, and Hezekiah's death would have been the death of the nation. So he prays for recovery and is told he will get well.

But he wants some miraculous sign to make him sure of it. He has the choice of having the shadow on the sundial of Ahaz advance or retreat. He replied it would not be so wonderful to have the sun go down, for it always goes down sooner or later. He asks that it go backward. In other words, let the day, instead of going on toward sundown, turn and go toward sunrise.

I see the invalid king bolstered up and wrapped in blankets looking out of the window upon the sundial in the courtyard. While he watches the shadow on the dial the shadow begins to retreat. Instead of going on toward 6 o'clock in the evening it goes back toward 6 o'clock in the morning. The fig poultice had been drawing for some time, and, sure enough, the boil broke and Hezekiah got well. Now I expect you will come on with your higher criticism and try to explain this away and say it was an optical delusion of Hezekiah, and the shadow only seemed to go back or a cloud came over and it was uncertain which way the shadow did go, and as Hezekiah expected it to go back he took the action of his own mind for the retrograde movement. No; the shadow went back on all the dials of that land and other lands.

At the opening of a new year people are moralizing on the flight of time. You all feel that you are moving on toward sundown and many of you are under a consequent depression. I propose this morning [illegible] the hands on your watches and clocks to going the other way. I propose to show you how you may make the shadow of your dial, like the shadow on the dial of Ahaz, to stop going forward and make it go backward. You think I have a big undertaking on hand, but it can be done, if the same Lord who reversed the shadow in Hezekiah's courtyard moves upon us.

While looking at the sundial of Hezekiah, and we find the shadow retreating, we ought to learn that God controls the shadows. We are all ready to acknowledge His management of the sunshine. We stand in the glow of a bright morning, and we say in our feelings, if not with so many words: "This life is from God. This warmth is from God." Or we have a rush of prosperity, and we say: "These successes are from God. What a providential thing it was I bought that lot just before the rise of real estate! How grateful to God I am that I made that investment! Why, they have declared 10 per cent. dividend! What a mercy it was that I sold out my shares before that collapse!"

Oh, yes, we acknowledge God in the sunshine of a bright day or the sunshine of a great prosperity. But suppose the day is dark? You have to light the gas at noon. The sun does not show himself all day long. There is nothing but shadow. How slow we are to realize that the storm is from God and the darkness from God and the chill from God. Or we buy the day before the market's retreat, or we make an investment that never pays, or we purchase goods that we cannot dispose of, or a crop of grain we sowed is ruined by drought or freshet, or when we took account of stock on the 1st of January we found ourselves thousands of dollars worse off than we expected. Who under such circumstances says: "This loss is from God. I must have been allowed to go in that unfortunate enterprise for some good reason; God controls the east wind as well as the west wind."

My friends, I cannot look for one moment on that retrograde shadow on Ahaz's dial without learning that God controls the shadows and that lesson we need all to learn. That He controls the sunshine is not so necessary a lesson, for anybody can be happy when things go right. When you sleep eight hours a night and rise with an appetite that cannot easily wait for breakfast, and you go over to the store and open your mail to read more orders than you can fill, and in the next letter you find a dividend far larger than you have been promised, and your neighbor comes in to tell you some flattering thing he has just heard said about you, and you find that all the styles of goods in which you deal have advanced 15 per cent. in value, and on your way home you meet your children in full romp, and there are roses on the center of the teatable and roses of health in cheeks all round the table, what more do you want of consolation? I don't pity you a bit. You feel as if you could boss the world. But for those in just opposite circumstances my text comes in with an omnipotence of meaning. The shadow! Oh, the shadow! Shadow of bereavement! Shadow of sickness! Shadow of bankruptcy! Shadow of mental depression! Shadow of persecution! Shadow of death! Speak out, O sundial of Ahaz, and tell all the people that God manages the shadow!

As Hezekiah sat in his palace window, wrapped in invalidism and surrounded by anodynes and cataplasms, and looked out upon the black hand of the only clock known at that time and saw it move back ten degrees, he learned a lesson that a majority of the human race need this hour to learn—that the best friend a man ever had controls the shadow. The setbacks are sometimes the best things that can happen.

I never had a setback but it turned out to be a set forward. You never would have become a Christian if you had not had a setback. The highest thrones in Heaven are for the setbacks. In 1861 the shadow of the sundial of this nation was set back and all things seemed going to ruin, and it was set back farther in 1862, and farther in 1863, and still farther in 1865, but there is not an intelligent and well balanced man, North or South, East or West, but feels it was a setback toward the sunrise.

But I promised to show you how the shadows might be turned back. First, by going much among the young people. In most family circles there are grandchildren. By this divine arrangement most of the people who have passed the meridian of life can compass themselves by juvenility. It is a bad thing for an old man or old woman to sit looking at the vivacity of their grandchildren shouting, "Stop that racket!" Better join in the fun. Let the 80-year-old grandfather join the 8-year-young grandson or granddaughter. My father and mother lived to see over eighty children and grandchildren and great grandchildren, and a more boisterous crew were never turned out on this sublunary sphere, and they all seemed to cry to the old folks "Keep young," and they did keep young.

Don't walk with a cane unless you have to, or only as defense in a city afflicted with too many canines. Don't wear glasses stronger than necessary, putting on number tens when eighteens will do as well. Don't go into the company of those who are always talking about rheumatism and lumbago and shortness of breath and the brevity of human life. It is too much for my gravity to hear an octogenarian talking about the shortness of human life. From all I can find out he has always been here, and from present prospects he is always going to stay. Remain young. Hang up your stockings in Christmas time. Help the boys fly the kite. Teach the girls how to dress their dolls. Better than arnica for your stiff joints and catnip tea for your sleepless nights will be a large dose of youthful companionship.

Set back the clock of human life. Make the shadow of the sundial of Ahaz retreat ten degrees. People make themselves old by always talking about being old and wishing for the good old days which were never as good as these days. From all I can hear the grandchildren are not half as bad as the grandparents were. Matters have been hushed up. But if you have ever been in a room adjoining a room where some very old people a little deaf were talking over old times you will find that this age does not monopolize all the young rascals. It may now be hard to get young people up early enough in the morning, but their grandparents always had to be pulled out of bed.

It is wrong now to play mischievous tricks on the unsuspecting, but eighty years ago at school that now venerable man sat down on a crooked pin not accidentally placed there, and purposely drove the sleigh riding party too near the edge of the embankment that he might see how they would look when tumbled into the snow. And that man who has so little patience with childish exuberance was in olden times up to pranks one-half of which, if practiced by the 8-year-old of to-day, would set grandfather and grandmother crazy. Revive your remembrance of what you were between 5 and 10 years of age, and with patience capable of everything join with the young. Put back the shadow of the dial not ten degrees, but fifty and sixty and seventy degrees.

Set back your clocks also by entering on new and absorbing Christian work. In our desire to inspire the young we have in our essays had much to say about what has been accomplished by the young; of Romulus, who founded Rome when he was 20 years of age; of Cortes, who had conquered Mexico at 30 years; of Pitt, who was Prime Minister of England, at 24 years; of Raphael, who died at 37 years; of Calvin, who wrote his Institutes at 26; of Melancthon, who took a learned professor's chair at 21 years; of Luther, who had conquered Germany for the Reformation by the time he was 35 years.

But while looking at this sundial of Ahaz and I see the shadow of it move I notice that it went back toward the sunrise instead of forward toward the sunset—toward the morning instead of toward the night. That thing the world is willing now to do and in many cases has done. There have a great many things been written and spoken about the sunset of life. I have said some of them myself. But my text suggests a better idea. The Lord who turned back that day from going toward sundown and started it toward sunrise is willing to do the same thing for all of us.

The theologians who stick to old religious technicalities until they become soporifics would not call it anything but conversion. I call it a change from going toward sundown to going toward sunrise. That man who never tries to unbuckle the clasp of evil habit, and who keeps all the sins of the past and the present freighting him, and who ignores the one redemption made by the only One who could redeem—if that man will examine the sundial he will find that the shadow is going forward and he is on the way to sundown. His day is on the road to night.

All the watches that tick, all the clocks that strike, all the sandglasses that empty themselves, all the shadows that move on all the sundials indicate the approach of darkness. But now, in answer to prayer, as in my text the change was in answer to prayer, the pardoning Lord reverses things and the man starts toward sunrise instead of sunset. He turns the other way. The Captain of Salvation gives him the military command: "Attention! Right about face!" He was marching toward indifference, marching toward hardness of heart, marching toward prayerlessness, marching toward sin, marching toward gloom, marching toward death.

Now he turns and marches toward peace, marches toward light and marches toward comfort and marches toward high hope and marches toward a triumph stupendous and everlasting, toward hosannas that ever hoist and hallelujahs that ever roll. Now if that is not the turning of the shadow on the dial of Ahaz from going toward sundown to going toward sunrise, what is it?

I have seen daybreak over Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn, over the heights of Lebanon, over Mount Washington, over the Sierra Nevadas and mid Atlantic, the morning after a departed storm when the billows were liquid Alps and liquid Sierra Nevadas, but the sunrise of the soul is more effulgent and more transporting. It bathes all the heights of the soul and illumines all the depths of the soul and whelms all the faculties, all the aspirations, all the ambitions, all the hopes with a light that sickness cannot eclipse or death extinguish or eternity do anything but augment and magnify. I preach the sunrise.

As I look at that retrograde movement of the shadow on Ahaz's dial, I remember that it was a sign that Hezekiah was going to get well, and he got well. So I have to tell all you who are by the grace of God having your day turned from decline toward night to ascent toward morning, that you are going to get well—well of all your sins, well of all your sorrows, well of all your earthly distresses. Sunrise!

But, says some one, all that you say may be true, but that does not hinder the horrors of dissolution. Why, you who are the Lord's are not going to die. All that the grave gets of you as compared with your chief, your immortal nature, is as the clippings of your finger nails as compared with your whole body. As you run the scissors along the edge of your thumbnail and you cut off that which is of no use but rather a hindrance, you do not mourn over the departure of that fragment which flies away.

Death will be only the scissoring off of that which could be of no use, and the soul has no funeral over that which would be an awful nuisance if we could not get rid of it. This body as it now is, what a failure it would make of Heaven if our departing soul had to be burdened with it in the next world! While others there go 19,000 miles a minute we would take about an hour to walk four miles, and while our neighbor immortals could see a hundred miles we could see only ten miles, and the fleetest and healthiest of our bodies if seen there would make it necessary to open in Heaven an asylum for cripples.

No, no; one of the best possible things that will happen to us will be the sloughing off of this body when we have no more use for it in its present state. When it shall come up in its resurrected form we will be very glad to get it back again, but not as it is now with its limitations and bedwarfments innumerable. Sunrise!

> There shall I bathe my weary soul
> In seas of heavenly rest,
> And not a wave of trouble roll
> Across my peaceful breast.

Sunrise! But not like one of those mornings after you had gone to bed late or did not sleep well, and you got up chilled and yawning, and the morning bath is a repulsion, and you feel like saying to the morning sun shining into your window, "I do not see what you find to smile about; your brightness is to me a mockery." But the inrush of the next world will be a morning after a sound sleep, a sleep that nothing can disturb, and you will rise, the sunshine in your faces, and in your first morning in Heaven you will wade down into the sea of glass mingled with fire, the foam on fire with a splendor you never saw on earth, and the rolling waves are doxologies, and the rocks of that shore are golden and the pebbles of that beach are pearl, and the skies that arch the scene are a commingling of all the colors that St. John saw on the wall of Heaven, the crimson, and the blue, and the saffron, and the orange, and the purple, and the gold, and the green, wrought on those skies in shape of garlands, of banners, of ladders, of chariots, of crowns, of thrones. What a sunrise! Do you not feel its warmth on your faces? Scoville McCollum, the dying boy of our Sunday-school, uttered what shall be the peroration of this sermon—"Throw back the shutters and let the sun in!" And so the shadow of Ahaz's sundial turns from sunset to sunrise.

An Elephant's Punishment.

Though the white elephant, and all elephants in Indo-China, are held in very high honor, they do not always occupy a very creditable place in the fables of the people. There is a long story in the Non-thukpakkaranam about an elephant, Yukunson, who went wild, and rushed about the forest in mad fashion. He came upon a clump of bamboos, tore it down, and stamped to death the fledglings of a pair of hedge-sparrows, who had their nest there. The bereaved parents were in great tribulation, and fluttered about, bewailing their wrongs. A crow who flew by was touched by their sorrow, and after giving them a deal of religious advice, such as grudging Westerns would believe him incapable of knowing about, he promised to see that right should be done. The three of them, therefore, went off and struck up an alliance with the frog, and then enlisted the fly on their side.

This partnership did not seem very formidable, but the genius of the frog and the crow, both of whom in the story exhibit great wisdom and reasoning power, brought about a final triumph. The crow flew over Yukunson, the elephant, and pecked at his eyes. In the wounds the fly laid eggs. These bred maggots, and the elephant's eyes became terribly inflamed and he lost his sight. He wandered about the forest in torture, and wherever he went the hedge-sparrows flew chattering about his head, abusing him and exulting in his agony. To his other misery was added that of burning thirst. The frog seated himself on the edge of a deep abyss and croaked vigorously to make the elephant think there was water there. Yukunson followed the sound, and, falling over the cliff, was dashed to pieces.

Nevertheless, before he dies he moralizes on the wickedness into which even the most pious are led, and acknowledges the righteousness of the fate which has befallen him. His repentance is real, and saves him from the evil transincorporation which should have been the portion of so bad an action, but which would have been too great a punishment in the popular idea for so estimable a creature as the elephant.—*London Saturday Review.*

Cousin Julia in Opera.

My cousin Julia is learning to sing hi—opera. Everything is on the hi now; hi—opera, hi—kee's or hi—poetry.

When Eugene Augustus asked her to sing last night she fluffed up her long train, coquettishly wiggle-waggled to the piano, and sang:

> When ther moon-heen is mihild-ly be-beaming
> O'er the ca-halm and sihilent se-ee-e-ea,
> Its ra-dyance so-fetly stre-heaming,
> Oh! ther-hen, oh ther-hen
> I thee-hink
> If of thee-hee,
> I thee-hink,
> I thee-hink,
> I thee-hink.
> I thee-he-he-he-hee hink hof thee-e-e-e!

"Beautiful, Miss Julia, beautiful!" and we all clapped our hands. "Do please sing another verse—it's perfectly divine, Miss Julia," said Eugene Augustus. Then Julia raised her golden (dyed) head, touched the white ivory with her jeweled fingers, and warbled:

> When the sur-hun is bri-hightly glo-ho-ing
> O'er the mer-hen de-ho-lar to me-e-e,
> And swee-heet the wee-hind is blo-ho-ing,
> Oh! ther-hen, oh ther-hen
> I thee-hink
> Hof thee-hee,
> I thee-hink,
> I thee-hink,
> I thee-hink.
> I thee-he-he-he-hebebe-think, hohohohohohohohoho-ohoh of the-eeeeeeeeeee!!!!!!

—*Eli Perkins' Book.*

TALK is cheap, when you can send it through a telephone at the rate of 10 cents an hour.

DOINGS OF WOMEN FOLK

NEWS, NOTES AND GOSSIP ABOUT FEMININE AFFAIRS.

Forming and Conducting a Girls' Literary Club—How a Bright Girl Snubbed an Officious Youth—The Husband's Title—The Servant Problem Solved.

A Girls' Literary Club.

A LITERARY club for girls may be organized in some such manner as this, writes Leigh North in the Ladies' Home Journal. The girls need not necessarily be of equal capacity or identical tastes. In fact, some diversity in these respects would be for the general advantage. But all who take part should be interested in reading and study, and have in some measure the desire and capacity to produce. The meetings may be held weekly or at longer intervals. The time occupied in reading, studying, and discussing the various questions that will naturally arise. Once a month each member should hand in a story, sketch or poem (without signature,) which should be read aloud, in turn, by the presiding officer, or an appointed reader. No name being appended, the party should feel free to discuss the merits of each manuscript submitted, criticise and suggest improvements, while at the conclusion a vote should be taken as to which of those offered should be entitled, in the general opinion, to the highest place. Each girl should endeavor, not so much to copy the style and manner of any particular friend, or admired writer, but to improve, prune, and embellish her own natural production. At stated intervals, some older and experienced literary friend should be invited to be present, and give the benefit of his or her opinion and criticism. One subject might be agreed upon as the theme for all pens, or each individual could be left to her own inclinations, and the intermediate readings or study would, of course, bear upon the articles written. Patience, perseverance, and good nature are most essential to the success of any such undertaking. Nothing would be accomplished were it pursued intermittently, or taken up and presently dropped again. Nor unless all agreed to a free expression of opinion, without offense, would the general criticism be of service. To this object, the absence of signatures would greatly conduce; though, doubtless, in time, some, if not all of the writers, would come to be recognized by their style.

The Husband's Title.

One of the questions that a married woman often finds herself uncertain upon is just how she should speak of her husband by name to others—when to speak of him as Mr. Jones, when to use his first name and when to give him his title. Instinct will usually guide aright any woman of gentle breeding, writes Helen Watterson in the New York Recorder. Most women may be trusted, for example, never to use their husband's Christian name in speaking of him to any one except a near relative or a very dear friend of both. But sometimes women who should know better address their husbands in company or before servants by their given names. That incomparable work of humor, "Good Form in England," says that to drop the letter "h" in London is not bad form but social ruin. The misuse of a husband's Christian name should be quite as gravely regarded here as the omission of the "h" there.

In speaking of her husband a woman never makes a mistake if she calls him "Mr." or "my husband." It is sometimes difficult to decide when the husband has a title just what the wife should do with it. This is the severest rule. In speaking of her husband she should never say "Gen. A——" or "Dr. B——," but "Mr. A——," "Mr. B——." No matter what he is—judge, governor, captain—to her he is and should be plain "Mr. A——." Mrs. Grant never, even when her husband was President, spoke of him as other than Mr. Grant, though it is the custom of the President's wife to speak of him as "the President."

The one exception to this rule of ignoring her husband's official or professional titles is when the wife presents him to any one else. "Then she says, "My husband, Senator Smith," or simply "Dr. Jones." The reason for this is evident. It gives the proper clue to the stranger, who would wish, of course, to address the new acquaintance with the proper title.

Last of all, let any wife take heed how she wears her husband's title and allows herself to be spoken of as "Mrs. Gov. Jones" or "Mrs. Secretary Smith." No matter what title her husband has, she has no more right to wear it than she has to wear his shoes.

A Ten-Cent Limit.

A pretty young lady boarded a morning horse car which was otherwise occupied by business men and clerks on their way downtown the other day. She had left home in haste, as it seemed, and was engaged in pulling on a pair of long gloves, which she presently proceeded to button by means of that indispensable adjunct of the feminine toilet, a hairpin.

She had already begun operations when it slipped from her fingers and fell to the floor.

It landed at the feet of the young man beside her. He picked it up, but instead of returning it to its owner, he gently took her wrist in his left hand and calmly continued the buttoning process.

All the men in the car had been watching the pretty girl, some openly, others from behind their newspapers. Now all the papers dropped; every one looked and wondered what the girl would do.

She did nothing. Not a muscle moved, and she showed no consciousness of what was going on. The young man, with a look of triumph, finished his pleasing task, and the girl, with a preoccupied air and without a glance in his direction, opened her pocketbook, took out a nickel, and placed it into his hand, says the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

His expression changed. The color came into his face, and he murmured what was evidently an apology. She listened with a perfect simulation of innocence, and handed him another nickel.

By this time his face was scarlet, and he began another low-toned but earnest protestation.

The young lady signaled the conductor, and rose to leave the car, saying at the same time in a voice audible to all the passengers: "No. I cannot. I never give more than a dime for having my gloves buttoned or my boots blacked."

A Woman Student's Peculiar Experiences.

A woman lawyer has been writing some of the peculiar experiences of the woman student of law in an office or school. The most amusing of the awkward situations is the dilemma of the lecturers as to a fitting mode of address. Usually they gaze around anxiously and, fixing their eyes upon the one or two women students, stammer out: "Gentlemen." One courteous professor, however, prefaced his remarks with: "Lady and gentlemen." The lady's presence in the lecture hall is invariably refining. If the upraised masculine feet do not come down immediately and voluntarily from the window-sill or table-top they are summarily assisted to the floor by the hands of some fellow-student. Some men objecting to the presence of women in the school manifest their disapproval in rude discourtesy, but the majority are courteous and respectful, and the woman is treated as an equal, except that the men assist her in the placing of her chair or the recovery of anything she loses or lets fall more than they do their male colleagues.

Unique Solution of a Serious Problem.

The servant problem is being uniquely solved by the wife of Sir George Humphrey at Cambridge. All the work of her large establishment is carried on by six or eight little maids from 12 to 15 years of age, who learn in turn the duties of housemaid, parlormaid, cook, etc. The girls remain little more than a year in Lady Humphrey's house, and are then sent out to other situations, as it is the kind woman's plan to train as many girls as possible for domestic service. She takes these girls from the poorest homes one at a time, and subjects them to the influence of an orderly and systematic household. The trained maids, assisted by the mistress, teach the new girl one kind of work at a time, and when she is proficient in each branch she goes out to make room for another. No branch of philanthropy is at once so practical or beneficial as this, which demands close personal attention and involves no public honor or fame.

SACRED INDIAN FLAMES.

Fires Which Are Forever Kept Burning by Hindu Priests.

The Bombay papers contain accounts of the consecration there recently of a new temple erected for the reinstatement of the sacred Adaran fire. The fire was installed in 1733 by Manockjee Nowrojee Shett.

The old building showing signs of decay it was replaced by a new one at a cost of about lakh rupees by the eighth lineal descendant of the founder. It is built in the ancient Persian style of achitecture.

A flame, before it falls into one of the three recognized classes of Parsee sacred fires in India, has to undergo certain ceremonies corresponding to the dignity of the order to which it is destined to belong. Thus, only a thirtieth part roughly of the expenditure and religious recitation would be required to concentrate a Dadgan fire than when a Beheram fire is to be installed.

The most ancient fire at present in India is at the secluded village of Oodwada, near Buslar, and the Parsees make it a point to repair to the Beheram fire there in large numbers during the months which are specially allotted to the presiding genius of fire.

It was consecrated about twelve centuries ago by the ancestors of the present Parsees in commemoration of the voyage they had in their emigration from Persia to India.

The priests vowed to institute the fire in the event of their ships landing them in safety on Indian soil. The fire is fed, at five stated times during each twenty-four hours, with sandal wood, benzoine, and quantities of other ordorous materials, as well as with very dry fuel. This, however, cannot be done without previous compliance with certain religious formulas.

Next in rank to the Beheram fire is the Adaran, the one reinstated recently in Bombay. It is placed in a large silver censer, estimated to have cost 7,000 rupees. The hall in which it is placed could not be entered except by the officiating priest or his immediate assistant. While the building was under construction the Adaran fire was removed to a place set apart for the purpose, and for the use of the priests in charge. All the arrangements for the removal and reinstatement to the new temple were made under the directions of the hereditary priest officiating in the temple.

A Scotch Sabbatarian Question.

Is it lawful to sell milk to a duchess on Sunday? This is the great question which has just been agitating a west of Scotland presbytery. Robert Lelso, a farmer and elder of the Free Kirk in the Island of Arran, has been in the habit of supplying milk to the duchess of Hamilton at Brodick Castle Sundays. His minister remonstrated with him for this particular form of Sabbath desecration. No exemption, the minister pointed out, was made in the camp of Israel in regard to manna—Saturday's supply having always to serve for Sunday therefore, no exemption ought to be made in Arran even in the case of milk to a duchess. The kirk session supported the minister, and decided that the wicked elder should be admonished. The elder, however, refused to submit, and appealed to the presbytery, and this body, while recognizing the zeal of the session, has enjoined that no admonition shall take place. The elder thus returns to his island victorious, and Sunday calls at the castle will presumably be continued. Meantime, "the medical man in London" who was irreverent enough to affirm that "milk diet was a necessity for duchess and Lady Mary" on Sundays as well as other days may well be left to the "after-biting" of his own conscience.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Queen's Reporter.

Speaking of reporters recalls the curious situation of one man in England—the Queen's reporter. The practice of sending every night a descriptive report of the proceedings of the House of Commons to the sovereign began in the days of Lord North, and the duty had always to be undertaken by the leader of the house until 1874, when Disraeli coming into office confided the task to the late Lord Barrington, and when Smith became the leader of the house it was undertaken by Lord Lewisham. This has been given up, and the Queen now reads the report of the debates in the morning papers.—Boston Evening Record.

MEN need moral courage more than they do higher foreheads.

TEN CENTS A DAY.

That is the Sum of Laborers' Wages in the Mines of Madagascar.

Francisco Natera, a Spaniard, who is employed as a traveling salesman for one of the largest mining manufacturing companies in the United States, has just returned from a trip to Madagascar. He says the natives there work in the mines for 10 cents a day and are perfectly satisfied if they can secure steady employment.

"As there is no end of good mining property being worked in Madagascar, I was sent there to sell some big pneumatic drills," said Mr. Natera when at the Tremont House recently. "But I didn't sell one dollar's worth of machinery while there because labor is so cheap. The mining companies are making lots of money, but don't propose to introduce and labor-saving machinery. When I made the argument that the drills saved labor a superintendent of one of the mines said:

"'How much does one drill cost?'

"I mentioned a figure that was a bargain.

"'For that amount of money,' replied the superintendent, 'I could have a gang of men to work for me for a lifetime, so you need not talk about labor-saving to me.'

"The natives on the west coast of Madagascar work from twelve to fourteen hours a day for 10 cents. The work is of the most dangerous kind, and it is so hard that it certainly must shorten a man's life ten years. But there are no complaints and no strikes. Every man, too, seems anxious to have something to do. One day when I was at one of the largest mines a gang of men presented themselves before the superintendent and told him they were afraid to work in a certain shaft. The earth was crumbling there, and the men said it was dangerous for them to proceed with the work.

"'O that shaft will not cave in,' said the superintendent.

"'But it will,' replied the men.

"The superintendent looked over the ground and discovered that it was a dangerous place for the men to work. Then he made the proposition to a gang of thirty men, whom he called before him.

"'The men who consent to work in that shaft will be paid 12 cents a day for as long a time as they work there,' said he.

"More than half the number accepted the proposition and went to meet their death, for that afternoon eighteen men were buried or imprisoned in the shaft. Every one of them was dead before the rescuing party reached them. Simply for a 2-cent increase those poor wretches sacrificed their lives.

"The natives of Madagascar don't dream that there are men in the world who receive as much as $2 or $3 a day for their work. The natives of Jamaica who work for Englishmen are almost as poorly paid as the natives along the west coast of Madagascar. They think they are in great luck when paid a half shilling for a hard day's work. The English planters are becoming immensely wealthy through this slave labor, but they never think of bettering the condition of the poor wretches who are working their fingers to the bone for them."—Chicago Tribune.

Lucky Forgetfulness.

The doctrine of a "soul of goodness in things evil" has many and various manifestations. Even a treacherous memory has been known to serve its unhappy possessor an excellent turn. A writer in the Chicago Herald relates an anecdote of a friend of his who many years ago traveled through Colorado and the adjoining country as salesman for a hardware house. In many of the newer mining towns the hotels were rough-seeming places, and were haunted by swaggering visitors who caroused till midnight.

At one time, when Billings had collected a considerable sum of money, he put up at a hotel, the proprietor of which was a thoroughly dangerous-looking customer. It would be folly, Billings thought, to trust such a man with valuables, and he determined to keep his purse under his pillow.

Many men who looked like desperadoes were about the place, and the guest was really in fear of his life. Yet there was nothing to do but to make the best of things, and accordingly he retired to his room, after instructing the hotel-keeper to call him at 4 o'clock.

When he was called in the morning and found that he had not been murdered, he smiled as his fears of the night before, hastily dressed, and was soon on his way to the station. As he was hurrying along through the semi-darkness two men suddenly jumped upon him and threw him to the ground.

He fought with all his might, till a six-shooter was placed at his head. Then he yielded. The robbers went through his pockets quickly, seized his watch, his revolver and his satchel, and made off.

It was useless to follow them, and he kept on to the railway station. He informed the station-master of what had occurred, and at the next town, twenty miles away, sought out the Sheriff and put him on the track of the thieves.

The watch and papers were of comparatively little value. What he cared most about was the loss of the money. What a pleasure it would be to see that hotel-keeper, who he felt sure was at the bottom of the affair, safely behind the bars!

But just as the officers of the law were about setting forth in pursuit of the thieves, Billings received a telegram from the station-agent. It read thus:

"I have recovered your grip and many papers found near where the robbery was committed. I have also your pocket-book containing nearly $500, which was handed me by the landlord of the hotel. You left it under your pillow. Will send all by next train."

Didn't Salute the Czar.

While the Minister to Russia ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, had an American visitor, a New Yorker, with all the sangfroid of the average American. The New Yorker desired to be presented to the Czar, but as no civilians are accorded that distinguished privilege, all that Minister Curtin could do was to offer his compatriot a chance to see his august majesty pass a certain point on his morning ride.

The New Yorker was promptly on hand, waiting by the side of the minister the next morning, and the kingly sleigh, with all pomp and ceremony, came gliding by. The Czar inclined his head slightly as he noticed the United States Minister, who promptly doffed his hat, as all persons are required to in Russia as the Czar passes. The New Yorker remained rigidly covered.

"Why did you not remove your hat?" I asked.

"Well, I am as good as the Czar, and I never take off my hat to any one in token of their superiority," replied the American.

"You'll hear of this before you are much older," I said.

Next day I received a very polite personal note from Prince [illegible], asking me to call at the Foreign Office at my earliest convenience, continued Mr. Curtin. When I called the Prince said: 'Mr. Curtin, you were on the street yesterday when the Czar passed, and it was noticed that Mr. ——, who was with you, did not remove his hat.' An unintentional mistake on the part of Mr. ——, I suppose.' I answered: 'Prince, I might, I suppose, tell you a diplomatic lie and say that it was a mistake, but I will not. Mr. —— kept his hat on from choice.' The Prince knew as well as I did why my friend had not removed his hat.

The day following my New York friend rushed into my office with an official letter written to him in French, and asked me to read it for him. I looked it over and said:

"Well, you have permission to leave this Empire at once and you had better go. "Not much," he answered. "I am an American citizen, and will stay here as long as I like."

That very afternoon a sleigh pulled up in front of the quarters of Mr —— and two gendarmes, without saying a word, bundled all his traps into the sleigh, and taking Mr. —— of New York, American citizen, etc., in custody, saw him across the frontier and out of Russia.

Maids of Modern Greece.

The costume worn by the Greek women is seldom bought ready-made. It is usually either worn by the wearers themselves, or has come to them by inheritance. A handsome costume is an expensive purchase. The chemise, long enough to form a skirt, is very richly embroidered about the bottom in silk, and the two jackets of white cloth are elaborate. These are sleeveless, but a fine pair of embroidered sleeves makes a separate part of the dress. Silver ornaments for the head, neck and arms, a red apron, a sash, and a silk gauze veil complete the costume. The last named articles are luxuries, however, and vary according to the means. Rich maidens braid long strings of coins into their tresses, and at a country dance, where the costume is seen in its full splendor, the eyes of the suitor are as much attracted by the back view as by the faces of the fair creatures. For everyday use nearly all women of every age wear a handkerchief over the head, and they are for the most part manufactured in Greece.—Denver News.

Origin of Long Measure.

Our measures of length originated in the dawn of civilization, and came to us through the Anglo-Saxons. The yard was originally the length of a king's arm; the foot, the length of his pedal extremities. The word inch is derived from the Latin uncia, a twelfth part; but why the foot was divided into twelfths instead of tenths or elevenths, no one claims to be wise enough to tell. It has been suggested that probably the inch was originally the length of the second joint of the forefinger, and that twelve of these equal the length of the forearm, which averages about one foot in length.

The inch used to be divided into three barley-corns, which were simply the length of the grain or "corn" of the barley. The mile was reckoned at 1,000 paces, as its name shows, for it is derived from the first word of the Latin phrase, millia passuum, "a thousand paces." The origin of the rod is doubtful.

He Omitted a Comma.

A young society man recently made the acquaintance of a young lady, who rejoiced in the name of Mary Fortune. After a short courtship he proposed marriage and was accepted. Before giving her the engagement ring he handed her a few of his own verses and requested her to read them in his presence. The young lady, after finishing the first line, became very indignant and threw the effusion at her lover's head. Much surprised at such conduct, the young man demanded an explanation. He was shown a line which ran as follows:—

"Mary Fortune is but a painted sprite."

The unfortunate omission of the comma, after the first word caused the outbreak. The lady would not hear the poor fellow's explanations, and told him that she would only "be a sister to him."

A Natural Wish.

This world is getting to be better every year for little people, although there are still certain restrictions which, to the juvenile mind seem unjust.

A small boy voiced the youthful complaint one day when he was taken to the park.

Being under the guardianship of his mother, he found his desires constantly checked. He was told that he must not run over the grass, nor pick the flowers, nor climb the trees, and was forbidden to do a great many other things, because the police had their eyes on him or the law forbade it. Finally he gave a great sigh and said.

"I wish the Commissioners would would put up a new sign and have it read, 'These trees are for boys to shin.'"

Philosophic.

Robert Carrick, a wealthy banker of Glasgow, was noted for his frugality. One day a friend, meeting him in the streets of Glasgow, noticed his old clothes, and advised him to get a new suit.

"Every one knows me here, so it doesn't matter what I wear," answered the banker.

A few weeks afterward the friend met the banker in London, wearing the same old clothes, and again remonstrated with him for dressing so shabbily.

"No one knows me here, so it doesn't matter what I wear," said the philosophic banker.

Strength of Men and Women.

A French experimenter has tested the strength of fifty robust men and fifty healthy women, all of the middle class of society and between 25 and 45 years of age. The strongest man was able to give with his right hand a pressure equivalent to 187 pounds, and the weakest, one of 88 pounds. The short men were nearly as strong as the tall, the average difference being less than seven pounds. The force exerted by the strongest woman was only 97 pounds, and that by the weakest was but 75 pounds, while the average was 72 pounds.

IT is estimated that the treasure lying idle in India in the shape of hoards or ornaments amount to $1,250,000,000. A competent authority calculates that in Amrista City alone there are jewels to the value of $10,000,000.

HEALTH may be wealth, but it is pretty hard to make the doctors believe it.

SHORT SUNDAY SERMONS

PREACHED THROUGH THE VARIOUS CLEVER PENS.

Methodism Has Five Million Adherents in the United States Now Where There Were But Fifty a Hundred Years Ago—Helping a Minister Preach.

Growth of Methodism.

REV. Dr. Spencer, of Philadelphia, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, says of the wonderful growth of this denomination within our borders:

One hundred years ago there were six Methodist ministers and between forty and fifty communicants in the United States. To-day there are 7,000 pastors and presiding elders, 12,000 Sunday schools and church property amounting to $10,000,000 in the Methodist Episcopal Church alone. All told there are eighteen branches of Methodism in this country with 5,000,000 communicants, nearly one-half of whom are enrolled in the Methodist Episcopal wing. The total number of Sunday schools is 25,000. In them are employed 300,000 teachers. The Protestant Sunday school army of the United States is 9,173,000, and the Methodist Episcopal division contains 2,500,000 adults and children, or three elevenths of the whole belonging to one single branch of the Methodist family. Yearly the additions to its communicants amount to 300,000. The M. E. Church alone receives 3,000 candidates every Sabbath morning. During 1889, the Methodists built 1,031 new churches. For more than five years past one branch of this Methodist family has built more than three churches a day and yet we have over 3,000 Methodist Episcopal congregations without the shelter of a church building, and over 6,000 Sunday schools without a home roof. In addition the Board of Church Extension has raised and disbursed in the past twenty-five years over $4,000,000 and aided 7,600 churches, or an average of 300 churches a year. In 1890 we aided 572 churches and shall plant not less than 6,000 new churches, while as many more will be built without a dollar of aid from our treasury.

"The Methodist was the first church to assure Gen. Washington of its support and prayers when he became President. Abraham Lincoln says: 'The Methodist Church sent more soldiers to the army, more nurses to the hospital and more prayers to Heaven for the defense of the flag than any other body of Christians because of their greater numbers.' During the rebellion every Methodist Episcopal minister was a Union man. Every fourth Union grave in the South is the resting place of a Methodist soldier. In every State where the constitutional prohibition has been submitted every Methodist minister has worked and voted one way and only one way. On every great reform we stand solid as an arm. We need to build five churches a day until the millennium to do our share towards the capture of the race and the salvation of the poor."

On Child Life.

Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself, at this moment, as a bare-footed lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village, where, with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage; he was a woodcutter by trade, and spent the whole day at work in the woods. He was coming into the garden to gather flowers to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations, which was streaked with red and white, he gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver said a word, and with bounding steps the boy ran home. And now, here at a distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but it now blooms afresh.—Douglas Jerrold.

How to Help a Minister to Preach.

It is astonishing how dull religious audiences, as a rule, look, writes Dr. Talmage in his department in the Ladies' Home Journal. In lecturing halls you see people with eyes open, nudging each other, and nodding to the sentiments offered. In prayer-meetings the same people look dull; they cultivate the dull look; they have an idea that to be devotional they must look sleepy. A brother gets up to talk, and a father in Israel puts his head down on a cane, and a mother in Israel her head on the back of the seat in front of her, and mother looks up to the ceiling and seems to be counting the cracks in it. Now, when your minister gets up to preach look at him. There is inspiration in the human eye. Many a time I have, through pressure of other work, gone into the pulpit with little to say, but in the upturned faces of the people I have seen twenty sermons, and the only bother was to know which I should preach.

Mockery Short-Lived.

An engine-driver who had gained, even among his ungodly associates, an unenviable notoriety for his profanity, was recently ridiculing a young man employed on the same railway, who, a few days previously, had been converted to Christ. The young Christian bore the persecution silently for some time, but at length said, quietly but firmly, to his deriders, "If you were to laugh me into hell, you would not laugh me out again, neither will you ridicule me when we both stand before the judgment bar of God."

Conversation.

Referring to brilliancy in conversation, a celebrated author says: "If I were to choose the people with whom I would spend my hours of conversation, they should be certainly such as labored no farther than to make themselves apprehended, and would have patience and curiosity to understand me. To have a good sense and ability to express it, are the most essential and necessary qualities in companions. When thoughts arise in us it is to utter among familiar friends there needs but very little care in clothing them."

ROOT & COMPANY,

ColossaL UNLOADING ✦ SALE

Of the Entire Stock.

THE GREAT ANNUAL

COST SALE

Will Commence

Monday Morning, Jan. the 18th,

At exactly 9 o'clock and will continue until 9 o'clock Saturday Evening.

This Sale will include every article in the Store EXCEPT CARPETS.

There will be no Marking Down—none needed—Salespeople will be instructed to sell

EVERYTHING AT COST.

NOTICE THIS PARTICULARLY:

No Goods will be charged or laid aside for anyone. All goods will be sold

✦ STRICTLY FOR CASH ! ✦

This Will be a COST SALE and a Genuine One.

THE NEW YORK STORE.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1892

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan 16—For Indiana: Generally fair except snow flurries on the lakes; warmer; winds becoming southerly

FRESH LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. Mamie Gillahon of Williams street, is ill with la grippe

Cora Jeffery Glenn of the Pittsburg is attending court much to his disgust

Hon. William F. McNagny of Columbia City, is registered at the Wayne

Miss Clara Schwegman gave a delightful progressive pedro party last evening

Henry Janker, of Adams township, killed a hog yesterday which weighed 772 pounds.

Mr and Mrs. Otto Hulsebenck tained Thursday evening in honor of Miss Jennie Broom

Miss Kate Chapin has taken a position in the office of Chapin & Penna as stenographer

The Sunday school of Berry street M E church will give a social next Thursday evening

Dr and Mrs. Gillett, of Van Wert ohio, are visiting Messrs A G and E T Berry, of this city

Mrs. L A Bond and daughters are the latest to volunteer to furnish a room in the new addition to Hope hospital

Miss Mary Gordon, of the south side, will leave next week for St Marys of the Woods, at Terre Haute, to visit friends and relatives

The Misses Lou Scherer and Anna Garrison and Messrs Fred Hartman and Jim McManigal formed a merry sleighing party Tuesday evening

Fred Beach, the Broadway contract or, yesterday caught a wild fox on his premises and now has it on exhibition at his Broadway place of business

Miss Mary Golden, of Mellis street, who has been seriously ill for over three months, is thought to be improving Dr. F E Miller is attending the lady

Thirty new services for the District Telegraph Messenger system will be placed next week, making a total of 250 subscribers. There will then be thirty-six miles of wire in use.

Dr. Geary, of Coesse, is quite ill, due to over work in looking after his numerous patients La grippe is said to be epidemic out in that section of the country, hardly a family escaping its ravages.

An exciting coasting race occurred on the Hayden hill last evening The contestants were Charles Ehrman and Charles Hella Hugart Mayland was judge. The race resulted in a victory for Ehrman

Mrs. M A. Stinson, of 65 Boone street, was taken quite suddenly ill yesterday, and for a time her friends were quite concerned as to the result. Medical aid was promptly rendered and the lady is out of danger.

The Christian Herald, of New York city, in its last issue devotes much space to a write up of Taylor university and contains portrait-cuts of the president, Dr T. C. Reade, and Dr C. B. Stemen and Rev. A. E. Mahin.

J. R. Medaker, who has been confined to his house for fifteen days with a severe attack of la grippe, is now recovering and hopes to be able to resume his former position in the Pittsburg planing mill next Monday

Mrs. William Smith, of Lumbard street, recently captured two nice pets, a pair of owls, which she is quite proud of. She probably will have them killed and stuffed as she does not know enough of their nature to know what to feed them.

The many friends of Miss Ettie Billman will be surprised to learn of her marriage at Wellsville, Ohio, to a gentleman by the name of Rogers A host of friends extend congratulations, for in securing a wife Mr. Rogers has taken one of Decatur's most charming young ladies

Mrs. Frank Howe, of East Washington street, entertained a number of friends last evening at cards. The following young people were in attendance: Misses Dot Boylan, Effie Getz, Josie Manuel, Leah Currier, Anna Fahlsing, Minnie Wilkinson and Messrs Wilmer Wilkinson Frank Rich, Will Nell, Mart and Will Cleary and Frank Sweringen.

Mrs. Martha Pickens on the sick list George Pickett of south Wayne, is low with grip

John Kamphaus of Wall street, is down with the grip

Pete Lowe of the organ company was moved by failing on the ice

Rev R A Sutter is slowly recovering from his sickness caused by an attack of pneumonia

Misses Lizzie and Rosa Belle, who were the guests of Mr John R Dick, of Wall street, returned to their home in Huntington last night

Mrs Gyre wife of Sam Gyre a carpenter in the car shop is confined to her bed by sickness They recently came here from Delaware, Ohio

There will be a meeting at Schrader's hall Broadway Tuesday evening, Jan 19th for the purpose of organizing a democratic club for the Fourth and Fifth ward.

A change will be made in the postal route from Zanesville to Fort Wayne February 1, increasing service to six times a week changing schedule to daily except Sunday

The engagement is announced of I N Hartzell, representing the well known firm of G Sidenburg & Co., of New York, to Miss S Ewell, of Springfield, Ill Mr. Hartzell is a popular traveling salesman and stops occasionally at the Wayne in this city

Frank Shrader, formerly of the Middleburg Normal school, is an addition to the faculty of Taylor university, as is also I B Evans, formerly superintendent of the Wayeland schools The literary and normal departments of the institution now have ten instructors and 110 students.

The Benefit association of the employees of the organ factory installed officers at the K. of L. hall last night Adam Imbody acted as chief minister ing officer After the ceremonies President George L Buswell appointed on the relief committee John Seilkman, Samuel Heit and William Wright During the meeting ten new members were initiated

A party of ladies met at the home of Mrs John Boyle, Tuesday, to help fittingly celebrate her twenty-third birthday Among those present were Mrs J H Garrison, Mrs Medaker, Mrs Mather, Mrs. Henry Foltz, Mrs H. W Kruse, Mrs L. E. Kruse, Mrs J. B. Olinger and Mrs J O Burkett Mrs. Wegeman and Miss Emma furnished a very palatable supper, which was highly enjoyed by the guests present.

The Roney concert company rendered a musical program at the City Y. M. C. A hall last evening to an audience that half filled the hall. The parts taken by Master Wagner, the flutist, Master Leon Marx, the violinist, Master Carl Asp, the vocal soloist, and Miss Clark, the elocutionist, merited the applause given them. They are young artists of much promise Thos C. Roney is a pleasing tenor and Manager Henry B. Roney, the accompanist, is a musician of rare ability. The company went to Chicago today.

Samuel Cheska, who travels for the wholesale millinery store of Chas. Falk & Co., of this city, returned last night from New York city after an eastern tour of a few weeks. While in New York he was taken with la grippe and was confined to his bed for three days at the Metropolitan hotel in that city. "It is no fun," said Mr. Chaska, "to be sick away from home. One misses all those little attentions which he receives when among his own folks, and what he does get must be paid for at a pretty high price. I don't want to have the grip again when away from home." Mr. Chaska has about recovered from his illness. He will remain at home for a week, being kept busy at the store of the house here in marking new goods and preparing for the spring trade.

Don't fail to hear Mrs. Nichols on Paris and Italy at Morton hall Tuesday and Wednesday, January 19th and 20th. These lectures are illustrated by stereoptican views. Those of Paris include its palaces, gardens, picture galleries and churches, also some of its most famous pictures and statues The views of the universal exposition embrace the magnificent buildings of fine arts, and "The Fountains," "Gardens" and all the beautiful and unique temples and palaces containing the foreign exhibits Those of Italy include all places and objects of historical interest. No course of lectures have ever been given in this country by one who has so studied the places and objects to be presented.

The Ladies Relief union met Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock

Mr. Roman Ehinger of Lafayette street went to New Haven to visit relatives

Frank Gruber who has been confined to the house with grippe for a week past, was out today for the first time

Mr. Lizzie Stemen who is book keeper in the office of Dr C B and George C. Stemen left today for a visit at Warsaw

H S Vreeland manager of the carpet department of Reed & Co will arrive home from New York this evening or Monday

Mrs Catharine Behnke of Grand street, whose husband died last week is very ill Her husband was the South Calhoun street picture dealer

The venerable Mr and Mrs Curtwright, of St Joe township are today celebrating their golden wedding and a large number of their friends of this city went out to tender congratulations in person

Charles Velnick of Nebraska who has been quite ill with la grippe at the residence of his brother, James Velnick, of South Calhoun street is slowly recovering He is under the treatment of Dr Phillips

Rev Edward McClasky will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Bluffton tomorrow Pastors to be studying for the ministry, Mr McClosky was a typo in THE SENTINEL composing room

George Neidhamer received notice to day of the death of his father, Gottlieb Neidhamer, aged eighty two years at Adrian, Mich Mr and Mrs Neidhamer left to attend the funeral which occurs tomorrow

The Troy laundry is being fitted up with new machinery for a new departure to be taken by the establishment. In addition to the class of work heretofore done, family washings are to be a feature of the business

T. E. Shea a brakeman on the New York, Chicago and St Louis railroad fell from a freight car at Argos and met with injuries which are considered dangerous Shea is a young man, but has been in the service of the Nickel Plate for several years While walking on top of his train he slipped and fell to the track. The truck boy struck him and dragged him over the ties a distance of twenty feet. He was picked up and taken to Argos. Telegrams from his bedside are to the effect that his condition is a little improved today He boards on Boone street, in Nebraska

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Closing 1:15 p. m.—Wheat, May, 91½c

Corn, Jan, 38½c; Feb, 39½c; May, 41½c.

Oats, May, 31½c

Pork, May, $11.60

Lard, May, $6.52½@6.55.

Ribs, May, $5.87½

But Why Not? Yes.

Why not use that $5 or $10 for something else? It's saved, sure. On a Made-to-Measure Suit—the $20 to $35 ones. Get a sample of the goods, travel the town 500, see if you can match it within $5 to $10 of our price, considering quality and makeup. Will I be fitted satisfactorily? Will you? It's our business. Do you think it the interest of an establishment seeking for increased patronage to send you away poorly fitted? The facts are, we're selling five times as many suits as the same time last year. Isn't that sufficient evidence of superior quality of cloth, the very low price and satisfactory fitting?

We've several lines of new goods—but away under price. things we could make a heap of money out of, if it was our way of squeezing every dollar that's to be had out of our bargains. We'd rather cut our profit and save you a Five or Ten-Dollar bill and sell five times as many suits.

Come in and see the goods Come today. Handle the goods. See their elegant quality Get samples. Match 'em, if you can. Perhaps you live at a distance. Write for samples Perhaps you live within city limits and it's not convenient to come. We'll send cutter for your measure We're generous in our methods and we're after an enlarged business.

BLOUNT & DEHAVEN,
Merchant Tailors,
34 East Berry Street

The immense stock of Clothing at the Original Pete's is moving fast.

Real Estate Transfers.

Fort Wayne lodge No 14 I. O. O. F. to Emilie M Amelie lot 8 Hamons addition $[illegible]

F W Kuhne to Jacob W Hilge man No 3 Lanthebb addition $[illegible]

Robert Spice has received the intelligence of the serious sickness of his parent at Hudson, Ind

The immense stock of Clothing at the Original Pete's is moving fast.

Eggs Down 2c Dozen.

Butter Down 2c Pound.

Flour Down 25c Barrel.

Fresh Eggs, per dozen, 20c.
Best Roll Butter, 20c lb
Best City Flour, $4.50 barrel
Country Mills Flour, $4.25 barrel
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 10c lb
Best Smoked Shoulders, 7c lb
Best Potatoes, 30c bushel
Best Onions, 30c bushel

FRUIT HOUSE

Don't forget the great cost sale at the Original Pete's, 52 1-2 Calhoun street.

NOTICE!

To Ladies of Fort Wayne and Vicinity.

I wish to call you attention to the fact that there are several so-called dress making schools that have located here in the past year, some of them claiming that I am using their system in making dresses, also parties are selling from house to house patterns which they claim they have sold to me and the ones I use These reports are all false I use my own system of dress making and I wish to put you on your guard You can neither learn the dress making business in sixty days nor get good results from nine tenths of the patterns sold If these parties were artists in the dress making line they would neither have to solicit from house to house or teach the art.

Yours Very Resply,
MRS. L. A. WORTH

Don't forget the great cost sale at the Original Pete's, 52 1-2 Calhoun street.

Wanted.

Every man and woman in Fort Wayne to call and inspect our line of shoes. We are bound to work up a trade and our expenses are small, and we can afford to sell you first class goods for a small profit and we will do it call and see if we don't mean business

VAN KIRAN BROS.,
Arcade Shoe Store.
63½ Fruit House Lot

Keep your system in a healthy condition by using Lincoln Tea and it will prevent La Grippe. For sale by all Druggists.

Wanted—A position as stenographer by a young man who has a typewriter of his own Address "Stenographer, SENTINEL office 13-6t

SPECIAL SALE

You can save 20 percent at

Ward's China Store.

No. 8 West Columbia St.

Six Solid Silver Tea Spoons only $3.00.
1847 Roger Bros. Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons.
New China, New Dinner Sets, New Lamps, New Cut Glass, New Brooms, 20 per cent. Saved at Ward's China Store, No. 8 West Columbia St

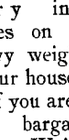
KERLIN & STRAIT,
Undertakers and Embalmers.

All work intrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Open Day and night. 88 Calhoun Street. Telephone No. 362.

MADE TO ORDER

Shirts to Order.
A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
P. G. KUTTNER,
144 Calhoun Street.

Sam, Pete & Max



WE

Are quoting some very interesting prices on all the heavy weight goods in our house.

If you are looking for bargains in Heavy-Weight Suits and Overcoats, see what we have to offer before you buy elsewhere.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

Sam, Pete & Max

—THE—

People's Store,

(PIXLEY & LONG BLOCK, EAST BERRY STREET)

CONTINUATION of the

GREAT

CLEARING ✦ SALE!

LARGE ADDITIONS!

TO THE LIST OF

Seasonable Bargains!

All Remnants go at Half Price.

Remnants of Colored Dress Goods at HALF PRICE.

Remnants of Black Dress Goods at HALF PRICE.

Remnants of Calicoes, Ginghams, Shirtings, Flannels, Muslins, Etc., all at HALF PRICE.

Great Reductions

In Ladies' Men's and Children's Winter Underwear and Hosiery.

A splendid opportunity to buy these goods at less than Manufacturer's Prices.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,
BEADELL & COMPANY
Best Lighted Store in the city.

CHICAGO BAKERY

And Confectionery.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

FINE + BAKING

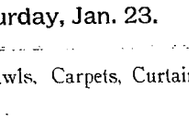
OF ALL KINDS.

Largest assortment of Fancy Chocolates and Bonbons ever shown in this city. Packed in one, two and three pound boxes.

Ice Creams, Sherbets and Fancy Ices, made to order for weddings and parties. Orders by telephone delivered promptly.

W. F. GELLER, Telephone 163.

SHEUMANN & KLAEHN,



Undertakers & Embalmers

No. 20 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. TELEPHONES—No. 168 and 228. Office Open Day and Night

ROBERT SPICE.

WATERWORKS AND GENERAL - PLUMBING!

Natural Gas Fitting.

A full line of waterworks and plumbing goods, Pumps, Wind Mills and Drive Wells.

48 W. Main St.—Telephone 261.

DR. JNO. J. OGLE,

Office, corner Holton and East Creighton avenues, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CHRONIC DISEASES treated with success. Diseases of the Air Passages, Stomach, Liver and Bowels a specialty. Patients out of the city treated by a plan of my own. Send for my Pamphlet of Instructions.

Twenty Years Experience. Telephone No. 332.

MISS MARY FARNEN'S

Classes in Dancing are as Follows: Monday and Thursday Evenings, for Beginners. Tuesday and Friday Evenings for Advanced Pupils.

All Classes Begin Promptly at 8:30 p. m. Saturday Afternoon Juvenile Classes. Private lessons given at the hall at any time. For further particulars call at the hall between 2 and 5 p. m.

NOTICE! NEXT WEEK—LAST WEEK. | NEXT WEEK—LAST WEEK NOTICE!

The Great Mid-Winter **10-DAY + COST + SALE** At the BEE HIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Monday, Jan. 18. Tuesday, Jan. 19. Wednesday, Jan. 20. Thursday, Jan. 21. Friday, Jan. 22. Saturday, Jan. 23.

Our Entire Stock Sold at Cost Price---Nothing Held back---Dry Goods, Silks, Domestics, Flannels, Blankets, Underwear, Cloaks, Shawls, Carpets, Curtains, Notions, Umbrellas, White Goods, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Etc., Etc., at Positive Cost.

Thousands of Ladies Have Profited by the WONDERFUL BARGAINS During the Past Few Days.

REMEMBER AFTER NEXT WEEK THIS SALE CLOSES.

This Sale is of Special Advantage to the Pay Trade.

✦ M. FRANK & COMPANY,

Bee Hive Dry Goods House.

L. J. Bobilya will spend Sunday in the city.

Captain Charles Reese was fifty eight years old yesterday

William Rose, the grocer, of 17 Summit street, is quite sick with grip.

W P Bloom a popular lumber man of Muskegon, Mich., will spend Sunday in the city, a guest at the Aldine.

Chas. Stellhorn, Sr., father of Charles Stellhorn the shoemaker, is very ill at the home of his daughter, on Madison street

Dr. Ellis Wirrell, of West Jefferson street entertained a number of his friends at a "smoker" in his apartments last evening

Frank Van Volkenburg, representing Daniel Scotton's "Hiawatha" tobacco, will spend the Sabbath with his family at the Aldine.

Yesterday George H Seybold, proprietor of the Star restaurant, was forty six years old and he concluded to celebrate the event in a truly fitting style, which he did by feasting his friends.

The First U B church is enjoying a revival, notwithstanding the sickness of the pastor and many of the members. There have been two converts the past week and others are asking for prayers

The young ladies of St John's Lutheran church have arranged for a social next Thursday afternoon and evening at the residence of Mr. Peter Cotta, No 126 West Washington street Supper will be served and the usual pastimes indulged in

Dr. Enslen has returned from Plymouth, Ind

Thos. A. Stewart, the Wabash railroad attorney, is in the city.

J. D. Pough, representing Baumgardner & Co., of Toledo, is in the city.

Miss Lizzie Pritchard entertained at tea yesterday the Misses Emma Gouty, Rose Pressler, Lottie and Jennie Pierson.

Dr. George P. McGregan, of Arcola, has been appointed railway postal clerk on the Fort Wayne road between Pittsburg and Chicago.

The German dramatic society has been asked to present their new play, "Bummel Fritze" at Huntington soon, and they will do so.

The Temple has no entertainment this evening The World's Museum theater will be open, however, with a good specialty company on the stage.

Mr and Mrs D. M. Miller, formerly of the Aveline house, will leave Monday for St. Augustine, Florida. They will sojourn south for a month and probably six weeks.

Dr W. H Myers operated on John Ryan, of South Webster street, at St. Joseph hospital yesterday, for obstruction of the bowels, assisted by Drs. Porter and Sweringen.

Pastor M J. Blosey, of the Central Christian church, this city, will deliver his popular lecture, entitled, "The Lo-calibration of the Universal Deity," at Chicago January 21st, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Western avenue Church of Christ.